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Her King.

She has not found her king as yet,
The golden days glide by.
They bring no sorrows to forget,
Nor any cause to sigh.
No heart for her devotion made
The passionate summers bright;
Unharmed she walks, and unafrayed
She has not found her king.

Men bring their titles, and their gold;
She turns in scorn away.
The man must be of different mould
She swears she will obey.
Though poor in honors and in lands,
Rich in a rarer thing,
Titled by God alone, he stands,
Whom she will own her king!

But when he comes, as come he wil.
Strong to support and grand,
With application that shall fill
Her soul, like a command;
She'll place her hand in his, and take
Whate'er this world may bring,
Proud and contented for his sake,
Whom she hath crowned her king!

Hamilton Aide, in Temple Bar.

The Dignity of Labor.

Those who toil to earn their bread
Need not blush to own their lot;
They in noble footsteps tread,
And a claim to live have got.
Toil is not the wage of sin,
For in Eden work was given,
Man was made to work and win
Spoil of earth and bliss of heaven.

He who at the anvil stands,
Striking while the iron glows,
Though he works with horny hands,
Nobly strikes the ringing blows.
At the loom, and in the field,
In the shop, and on the soil,
Where men wisely power wield,
There is dignity in toil.

He who works with throbbing brain
Thinks to teach men how to live,
Writes, that others good may gain,
Speaks, to truth fresh zest to give.
He can claim the manly right
With the sons of toil to stand,
He asserts his mental might,
Helps to bless his native land.

He who lives a life of ease,
Idly wasting all his days—
Aiming only self to please,
Filled with pride and courting praise,
Call him not a noble man,
Such existence is a shame;
And when ends life's blank span,
Soon will die his empty name.

Labor brings reward and rest,
Educates the latent powers;
And he serves his age the best
Who employs his golden hours;
Working not beyond his might,
Toiling not against his will,
And beneath his master's sight
Glad his mission to fulfil.

All things labor for our good,
He who made us never sleeps;
He who tills the ground for food,
For his pains a harvest reaps.
None who work need feel ashamed,
As they do what good they can;
'Tis an honor to be named,
As we toil, "A workingman."

EUSTACE CARROLL'S SKETCH.

PRACTICAL ADMONITION TO TEMPERANCE.

'Shant go a step further?"

"Only just a little way—we shall soon home now, and mother's waiting."

"I don't care. I've made up my mind that I've walked too far already, and I'm just going to sit down and rest; they must wait, and I shall do as I choose."

"But father—"

"Now don't you talk to me about 'buts,' Charlie, because I won't have it. I shall sit down here, and you can go and tell your mother not to wait—not to wait," the man repeated, raising his voice with the stupid anger of intoxication.

Still in spite of threat and refusal, the child persisted in pleading that his father should go home; but his words only seemed to strengthen the man's obstinacy, and all the boy could do was to get his father to turn aside from the high road into a field close by, where the man threw himself full length on the grass, somewhat under the shade of the hedge, and in a few minutes he was sleeping heavily, whilst the child sat down at a little distance, with a strange kind of unchildish patience on his features, to wait until his father should wake. Poor little Charlie! he knew too well how useless any attempt on his part would be to rouse his father from that sort of sleep.

Rather more than half an hour had passed in this dreary waiting, and Charlie was beginning to find all his small sources of amusement fail him. He had watched a large bee that kept hovering over the convolvulus blossoms in the hedge, and, wondered if he had not nearly finished his day's work, had placed a snail out of harm's way, and had been tempted to chase a beautiful painted butterfly that flitted past him; but he began at last to lose his interest in bees and butterflies, for it was now tea time, and Charlie was growing terribly hungry. Still he did not think of deserting his post, for no one but the child himself knew how often he had kept his tipsy father off the country road when carts or carriages were coming along, nor how he had managed to guide him in safety over the narrow bridge that led across the river to their cottage. So Charley sat there quietly, though he was growing more tired and hungry every moment, until the sound of a whistle at a little distance attracted his attention, the sound gradually coming nearer and sounding more distinct, until a young man jumped over the stile at the end of the field and approached the child, who then knew him to be a gentleman he had often met during the last few weeks, sometimes sketching, sometimes wandering about with his knapsack on his back and his portfolio under his arm. Indeed a kind of half acquaintance had sprung up between the young artist and Charlie—one attracted by the glimpses he had caught of the pictures contained in the wonderful portfolio, the other by the child's wistful glances and his rustic beauty. Busy with his own thoughts, and judging from his happy face they were very pleasant ones—perhaps dreams of the time when some wonderful picture of his should hang on the walls of the academy, and by so doing help him on the road to fame and fortune—Eustace Carroll had half crossed the field before he noticed Charlie and his father. Then his quick eyes told him the meaning of the little scene; the quiet, weary-looking child and the sleeping father, with his untidy clothes and collar and necktie unfastened, and his face turned up to the blue sky that looked down upon nothing so debased as this man, whom God had made a little lower than the angels, and who, by his own vice, had thus degraded himself.

With the quick instinct of childhood, Charlie understood the look of disgust with which the young artist turned to him, saying kindly as he did so:

"You are waiting to take your father home, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," replied the child, while a flush of shame spread over his face.

"Well, I think he is likely to lie there for hours yet. Can't you leave him?"

"No, sir; he might be run over or fall into the river if I left him to come come by himself."

"Oh!" said Eustace, as he glanced toward the sleeping man and wondered if it would be much loss to any one if he did fall into the river; but he checked the thought, remembering that he, with his refined tastes and many kinds of amusement, could form no idea of the temptation which drink might have for this man, with his smaller advantages of fortune and education; and then an idea flashing across his mind, he determined to act upon it.

"Have you had your tea, boy?" he asked, as he unstrapped his knapsack, and took out a small parcel wrapped in paper.

"Mother will be sure to keep it for me until I get home, sir," replied Charlie, too brave to complain to a stranger.

"That's all right," said Eustace, understanding and respecting the feeling that dictated the answer; "meanwhile, I shall give you this piece of cake, just to pass the time away. When I was a small boy, stray pieces of cake never prevented me eating my meals when they came, so your mother's tea will not be wasted. Now you sit still, for I am going to paint a picture, and when it is finished I will show it to you."

Very few dainties fell to Charlie's share in those days, and Eustace was highly amused at the manner in which he ate his cake, nibbling it off around the edge so as to make it last as long as possible; and he succeeded so well that the picture was finished almost at the same time as the last currant disappeared.

"Well, was it good?" asked Eustace, "as he tied his portfolio."

"Yes, mother does not put currants in her cakes. Sometimes on our birthdays, when father has not been out, we have a cake, but then we have no seeds in it."

"And those are not so nice?"

"Oh, no, sir, of course not!" answered Charlie, surprised that any one should ask such a question.

"Well, I am glad you like it. I am going back to London in a day or two, but I shall put another piece of cake in my knapsack in case I meet you again before I go. Look here, do you know what this is?"

Charlie glanced at the little picture Eustace held out to him, and then he gave a scream of surprise.

"Why, it's me and father!"

And so it was, and even though Eustace should live to be an old man, he will never succeed in making anything more true to nature than that hurried sketch. He had just caught the tired, wistful look on the child's face, and it was all the more striking as it was brought into such contrast with the vacant countenance of the tipsy sleeper, who looked so thoroughly out of place beside the child and the pleasant green background of the hedge, where the convolvulus blossoms mingled with the wild roses and blackberry flowers.

"Wait a moment," said Eustace, and then he wrote at the bottom of the sketch three lines from a poem of Burns:

> "Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
> To see oursels as ithers see us,
> It wad frae mony a trouble free us."

"There," he continued, putting the picture in the child's hands. "You shall have that, and if you like to show it to your father one of these days, do so; it may teach him a lesson." And before the child could make any reply, Eustace was off and away, tramping along the high road.

Five years had passed before the young artist had the time and chance to visit the quiet village again. In those five years he had done good work—had thought, and worked, and painted, until people begun to believe in him and talked of him as one of the most promising painters of the day.

Still, in the midst of it all, he often remembered his little sketch and wondered—without much hope in the wonder, though—whether his idea that it might do good had come to pass; and on the day he traveled down to Merston the memory of the scene came clearly before him with the thought of the grand old words: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

"Such a poor little crumb of good, though it was," said Eustace to himself, "still I wonder—I wonder—and I'll try to find it out, too."

And so it happened, Eustace did find it out more quickly than he expected, for that very evening as he was returning from a walk, in the course of which he had visited some of his old haunts, there passed him on the road a man and a handsome boy of thirteen.

"My little friend and his father," suddenly thought Eustace, whose quick artist eye seldom forgot a face or figure, and he quickened his pace in order to keep within a short distance of the boy.

So the three went on, past the corner of the field where the sketch had been taken, down the road and across the narrow bridge, till the man and boy reached a little cottage, the small front garden of which was gay with bright-colored, old-fashioned flowers.

"That looks promising," thought Eustace; "no drunkard ever had a garden like that:" and determined to ascertain the facts of the case, he went up to the door with the intention of asking the nearest way to the next village.

Through the open door he caught a glimpse of the neatly-kept cottage-kitchen, as Charlie came forward to answer the stranger's question; but before half the right turns had been described, a bright smile broke over the boy's face and, half turning around, he exclaimed:

"Father, it is my painter!" and to his surprise, Eustace found that in that household, at least, he was a hero, and the young artist never felt more reverence for his art than he did as he listened to the account of the good his pictur had done.

For some time Charlie had kept the sketch and had been afraid to show it to his father, but the man found it by chance one day, and—

"It was more than I could stand, sir," he said, addressing Eustace. "I did not need any one to tell me what it meant, but although I wondered where it came from I was ashamed to ask. Somehow I could not get the picture out of my head. I even used to dream of it at night until it fairly worried me, so that I gave up the drink; and I had the picture hung up there, that I might not have a chance of forgetting what I dragged myself down to once."

So the story ended, and in his heart Eustace Carroll is prouder of that little sketch, hanging in a common black frame over the mantelpiece of the country cottage, than he would be if he should paint a picture that would make his name famous throughout his life.—*Chatterbox.*

The Population of New York City

An erroneous impression seems to prevail in regard to the foreign population of New York city. It is commonly spoken of as a city substantially foreign, and many well-informed persons think the foreign population exceeds the native, but this, it seems, is not true. The native population exceeds the foreign by fully 125,000. The common belief is that in New York city there are 400,000 Irish, 200,000 Germans, 25,000 French, and 15,000 Italians, Spaniards, and Cubans; but this is an exaggeration. The census of 1870 put the foreign population of the city as follows: Irish, 201,999; English, 24,442; Scotch, 7,562; Germans, 151,216; French, 8,265; Italians, 2,795; Austrians, 2,737; Poles, 2,393; Swiss, 2,178; Hollanders, 1,237; Russians, 1,151. This makes a total of 405,974, a large number of foreigners, but not so large by 20,000 as is generally supposed. In 1870 there were 13,702 colored persons in New York city, and there is no doubt but that this number has largely increased since that time. The Chinese, too, have added to their number very largely. In 1870 there were only twelve in the city, and now the number is estimated at 1,000. The excess of women over men at the last census was 28,000, and it is believed the disproportion will still be greater at the next census. The census next year will show a large increase of population, as several suburban towns have been taken within the corporate limits since 1870, besides the natural increase that has taken place.

Sea-Water Gargle in Chronic Catarrh,

Professor Mosier, of Greifswald, says, in the Berlin *Klinische Wockenschrift*, that he has for some years most successfully treated patients with chronic catarrh of the throat by gargling with sea-water. Special rooms for gargling have been erected on the seashore in some of the watering-places, according to his directions. It is, however, essential that the patients should be given special directions how to gargle. As the affection is generally located in the nasopharyngeal space, it is necessary that the part of the water should come in contact with the nasal cavity. In order to attain this, the gargling movement must be combined with movements of deglutition. A marked improvement in the state of the patient follows as soon as the latter has acquired this particular art of gargling.

Thanksgiving Day.

We have few holidays here in America. People take more or less pride in the idea that "we are too busy for pleasure." It smacks of business and thrift and enterprise and American "push." And we as a people are a busy people—some of us too busy to play and too busy to pray; our working hours are spent in the restless rush for the golden goal, our sleep is disturbed by dreams of money-making; we have one grand motive in remaining here on earth and to that one idea we devote all our strength of body and mind, all our energies and too much of our affections. Would it not be better for us to halt by the wayside oftener, and by the light of the past map out a better and wider course for the future? A path that would more frequently turn into the pleasanter fields of charity, good-will and love for our fellow men? Thanksgiving has long been the one great holiday of the year in New England, although Christmas now disputes its claim to pre-eminence. The day dates back to the time of the Puritans, and in the soil where they first planted the tree its roots have taken a firmer root than in any of the sections to which it has been transplanted.

The first Thanksgiving in this country of which we have a record bears date 1621, the year after the landing of the Mayflower colony, when Governor Bradford "sent four men out fowling that they might after a more special manner rejoice together" for the first harvest in the new world. Some writers trace the origin of the day back to the Hebrew Feast of the Tabernacles, but it is scarcely necessary to-day to go further back than our own colonial days. Two years later, in July, 1623, a day of fasting and prayer was appointed to pray for rain. The drought had been a protracted one, but while the people were praying rain began to fall abundantly. This special answer to prayer has not, we believe, been referred to by those to whom Tyndall recommended his prayer guage, but so rejoiced were the colonists that a day of thanksgiving was immediately appointed by the governor, which was signalized by religious services. The next Thanksgiving day of which we have record was in 1631. In June of the following year, Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, invited the Plymouth colony to join in giving thanks for specially favorable action of the British government. Again, in 1633, 1634, 1637, 1638 and 1639 we are told Thanksgiving services were held in Massachusetts, and in Plymouth in 1689 and 1690. In the latter period it would seem the custom had been an annual one. At this time thanks were invoked for some special favor, but gradually the day became an annual time for prayerful recognition of Divine care evidenced in the bountiful harvests and general blessings.

In the New Netherlands the Dutch governors appointed Thanksgiving days in 1644, 1645, 1655 and 1664, and the English governors of New York in 1755 and 1760. Annual Thanksgiving days were held during the Revolutionary war, and in 1784 there was a Thanksgiving for peace. Not until five years later was there another, and this was ordered by President Washington upon special recommendation of Congress for the adoption of the Constitution. Washington issued a second proclamation in 1795, after the suppression of the whiskey insurrection (Shay's rebellion) in Pennsylvania. Thus was celebrated the breaking up of the first whiskey ring of which we have record. A Thanksgiving was ordered by President Madison in 1815. During this time the day was annually observed in New England, a day being set apart by the civil authorities. The religious bodies gradually grew to recommend the day in various parts of the country, and since 1817, the governor of New York has regularly ordered its observance. The custom spread slowly in the Southern States. In 1855 it was observed in Virginia, and in 1858 in eight of the Southern States. Special thanksgivings were held in 1862 and 1863 by proclamation of President Lincoln, for victories by the Union armies, and since that time the Presidents have issued annual proclamations, and custom has fixed the day for the last Thursday in November.—*New York Graphic.*

Cremation in Alaska.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of Denver, Col., synodical missionary of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Montana, recently made a visit to Alaska, and while there saw many interesting things. He gives an account of a visit made to a garden owned by a Mr. Davidson, of Fort Wrangle.

At the upper end of Mr. Davidson's garden he saw a white sheet stretched between two poles and looking as if it might be intended for a scare-crow. Upon inquiry he found that it contained the ashes of a boy that was drowned the week before. His friends had promised Rev. Mr. Young that it should have a Christian burial; but during Saturday night they took the body up the beach, and early Sabbath morning burned it, the charred wood still remaining.

Several large dry sticks were laid side by side upon the beach. Upon these were placed the body of the boy. Other sticks were piled over the body, and the whole set on fire amid the wails and superstitious incantations of hired mourners.

In about an hour the body was consumed. After the fire had cooled down, the ashes were carefully gathered up, and placed in a basket until a suitable box could be carved for their permanent preservation. When all was ready, an old Indian woman, bowed down with age and infirmities, took up the basket and started for a pine tree which had previously been selected for the purpose. She was followed by the mourners and friends with bowed heads and loud wails of sorrow. At the base of the tree two poles, about eight feet high, were driven into the ground two feet apart. The basket containing the ashes was tied between poles, and a muslin bag, like a large pillow-slip, pulled down over the poles and basket and closed at the bottom. On the outside of the sheet is sometimes rudely painted a face, through which the spirit of the departed is supposed to look out upon the bay.

Morning and evening the parents of the boy come out from their hut, and turning their faces to the north utter loud cries of distress. And this will be kept up for months, for they have never heard of the great Comforter, who alone can comfort sorrowing hearts. Those whose bodies are burned are supposed to be warm in the next world, and the others cold. They believe in the transmigration of souls from one body to another, but not to animals. And the wish is often expressed that in the next change they may be born into this or that powerful family. The funeral ceremonies of chiefs often last four days. If slaves are then sacrificed it relieves their owners from work in the next world. Dead slaves are often cast into the sea. At the funeral of chiefs, the traditions and history of the tribe are rehearsed. If these ceremonies are not conducted properly the water of death swallows up the departed soul, or it is lost in the forests. But, if conducted properly, the chief of the gods speaks the word, and the water of death is small, and the soul is carried to a place of rest, or forgetfulness. Then after a long time it comes back to some descendant on its sister's side and lives another life. To such superstitions these people are bound, body and soul, and to rescue them from this, ameliorating and elevating their condition in this life, and presenting to them a glorious immortality through the crucified and risen Savior, is the work of the board of home missions.

Chinese maxim: Man cannot become perfect in a hundred years; he can become corrupt in less than a day.

Looking for a Job.

Brother Poggles is a philantropist, but is also a practical man. He is always ready to assist the deserving, but detests tramps. Consequently he was not favorably impressed by the appearance of a seedy-looking man who called upon him the other day, whose hands had evidently not been soiled by labor, but who earnestly protested that he wanted to find work by which he might support himself and his interesting family of two wives and several children.

"Are you sure," asked Brother Poggles, as he looked suspiciously at the applicant, "that if you should find the work you are looking for, you would neither run away from it nor go to sleep by the side of it?"

"I tell you, sir, that am a worker; and I never neglect my business when I can find anything to do. The last job I had I worked at so hard, sir, that I was actually taken down, sir, and had to be confined, sir, —"

"To your bed—hey? Poor fellow!" ejaculated Poggles.

"Confined, sir, as I said, for a long time; and it is only two weeks since I got out. During that time I have constantly sought employment; but every avenue seems to be closed against me. I have tramped the streets of this city day and night looking a job, but have found nothing that I could turn my hand to, while my wives and children are hungry for sealskin sacques and velocipedes; but I can do do nothing for them, because I have not even enough to drink!"

The poor fellow bowed his intellectual head upon his delicate hands and sobbed:

"This is a sad case," mused Brother Poggles." "They tell me that prosperity has returned; but this don't look like it. Here is a highly-interesting individual, doubtless capable of contributing largely, by his industry and skill, to the world's wealth, but who has not even a two-spot dealt to him in the great game of human progress. In all this large city he can find no employment suited to his capacity. Alas! for the rarity of Christian charity, and all that sort of thing. Perhaps I can recommend you to somebody, my good man, who will give you employment."

"I am afraid you can't," replied the applicant. "People don't seem to want to have anything to do with a man in my line of business."

"What is your line—profession or trade?"

"Partly a profession and partly a trade. I am a burglar, sir; and if you can put me in the way of a good crib to crack I will be everlastingly grateful, and you shall have a share of the swag."

Alaska Ice Beauties.

A writer in the San Francisco *Bulletin* is enthusiastic over the great glaciers near Fort Wrangel, Alaska. Standing at the mouth of the fiord, he says, the water foreground is of a pale, milky-blue color, from the suspended rock-mud issuing from beneath the grinding glacier—one smooth sheet sweeping back five or six miles, like one of the lower reaches of a great river. At the head the water is bounded by a barrier wall of bluish-white ice, from five to six hundred feet high, a few mountain tops crowned with snow appearing beyond it. On either hand stretched a series of majestic granite rocks from three to four thousand feet high, in some places bare, in others forested, and all well patched with yellow-green chaparral and flowery gardens, especially about half way up from top to bottom, and the whole built together in a general, varied way into walls, like those of Yosemite valley, extending beyond the other, while their bases are buried in the glacier. This is in fact a Yosemite valley in process of formation, the modelling and sculpture of the walls nearly completed and well planted, but no groves as yet, or gardens, or meadows on the raw and unfinished bottom. The whole front and brow of this majestic glacier are gashed and sculptured into a maze of yawning chasms and crevasses, and a bewildering variety of strange architectural forms, appalling to the strongest nerves, but novel and beautiful beyond measure—clusters of glittering lance-tipped spires, gables and obelisks, bold outstanding bastions and plain mural cliffs, adorned along the top with fretted cornice and battlements, while every gorge and crevasse, chasm and hollow was filled with light. Along the sides we could see the mighty flood grinding against the granite with tremendous pressure, rounding the outswelling bosses, deepening and smoothing the retreating hollows, and shaping every portion of the mountain walls into the forms they were meant to have, when in the fullness of appointed time the ice-tool should be lifted and set aside by the sun. Back two or three miles from the front the current is now probably about 1,200 feet deep; but when we examine the walls, the grooved and rounded features, so surely glacial, show that in the earlier days of the ice age they were all overswept, this glacier having flowed at a height of from three to four thousand feet above its present level.

The Wonderful Farmer Ant.

Roll up your sleeves now, boys, take a very long breath, and then see if you can jump over these two words—"Po-go-no-myr-mex Bar-ba-tus"—for this item is going to tell about the Po-go-no-myr-mex Bar-ba-tus. Indeed, the P. B. is no more nor less than the farmer ant of Texas, or an ant that is about as big as your father's thumb nail. The Rev. Dr. H. C. McCook, of this city, has written a book about this ant, but what follows is taken from an account printed by Dr. Hale, of Chicago, who went to Texas just to see the ants, some weeks ago. The farmer ants have a million cities in Texas. They build a city under ground with streets, houses and public halls. The city is entered by two gates on the surface of the ground. Around these gates lie their farms or plantations. They cut down all the grass except certain kinds—which bear the seed they live on—and so make a "clearing," just as a farmer does when he cuts down trees. The jaw of the mayor ant, or best worker, is as sharp as a knife, and with the help of minor ant, or boy worker, a farm eight feet square is cut. The queen ant does nothing but attend to the children. The male ant, or drone, is the lazybones, and struts around the street corners. Thus there are four kinds of ants in every family. They have regular roads through the farms. The roads are two inches wide. They have granaries, and when the seeds are ripe fill the granaries with seed for use in cold weather. They are great fighters, and a dozen can soon kill a wasp. They clean themselves after eating, taking good care of the sick, and carefully bury their dead. It is not certain whether they have schools or not, but it is likely that they do.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Chips.

Thare haz been menny a hero born lived, and died unknown, just for the want ov an opportunity.

Thare ain't nothing that will sho the virtews and vices ov a man, in so vivid a light, as profuse prosperity.

Mi dear boy, allwuss keep sumthing in reserve. The man who kan jump six inches further than he ever haz jumpt, iz a hard customer to beat.

Most wimmin would like to have their husbands lions—but well broke to their halter.

Thare ain't nothing on arth that will take the starch so klean out ov us, az to git kaught bi the phellow we are trieing to ketch.

It is a good deal ov a bore to have others luv us more than we luv them. —*Josh Billings.*

"Shooting the moon" is a phrase applied in England to the act of skipping a boarding-house without paying the landlady.

A Mad Wolf's Ravages.

About 7 A. M., the peasants from the adjoining villages had collected at a fair which was held at the settlement of Barvenkoff, district of Izume, and the male portion of the assembly had dispersed to the drinking shops to make bargains and drink each other's healths, leaving the women and children in charge of the carts. Suddenly there resounded through the square a heart-rending shriek for assistance, and then all was quiet. The peasants rushed out of the drinking booths into the street, and before they had time to collect their thoughts there appeared from behind a building situated on the edge of the square an enormous wolf. Everybody rushed in great confusion to their carts, shouting, "Mad wolf!" Meantime the gigantic wolf frothing at the mouth and with his tongue hanging out, made for the carts. A dreadful tumult occurred. The horses and oxen dashed in all directions, but the majority, getting entangled, fell, overturning the carts, while the noise made by the pigs, sheep, geese, fowls, etc., added to the uproar and confusion. The wolf when within a short distance of the first group of carts turned round, sprang on to a woman who was running past, and in a moment she was prostrate on the ground, having lost her nose, scalp and lower part of her face. The wolf than ran further and attacked a small lad of about seven years of age, but just at that time a pig rushed at the wolf and bit its tail. The wolf turned on his assailant, but not before it had bitten the boy's face and hand. Leaving the pig, the wolf ran down the main street, and attacked a woman with a baby, then two boys about four years of age, and having bitten their heads through to the brain, rushed up the street, and after biting several other persons, turned off on to the railroad. By this time a large crowd, headed by the village elder, and armed with whips, scythes, etc., gave chase to the terrible animal. They came up with the wolf about one mile from the village, and a peasant, allowing it to approach him within about fifteen paces, shot the animal straight in its open maw. Nothwithstanding the wound he had received, the wolf sprang up and attacked the peasant. The latter did not lose his presence of mind, and struck the animal with the butt-end of his gun, which shattered at the blow, and the wolf seized the peasant by the side, but owing to the man wearing three coats his skin was only scratched. The courageous man then firmly gripped the animal with both hands. During this struggle between a man and a mad wolf the crowd which had come up hesitated through fear to attempt the rescue of their comrade. Fortunately a local policeman galloped up at this juncture, and drawing his revolver shot the wolf through the head. The wolf had bitten no less than twenty-two persons, ten of whom are in a dangerous state. The sufferers were isolated from the rest of the inhabitants and medical aid was at once administered to them. It is reported that the wolf came from the settlement of Dovgenikoff (situate about eighteen miles from Barvenkoff), where a mad ox had died and had been buried, but so carelessly that on the following morning his body was found scattered about. —*St. Petersburg Golos.*

Taking the Children Home.

At the Union depot yesterday forenoon was an old, gray-headed man in charge of three children—two boys and a girl. The oldest was about ten and the little girl about five. The whole party were dressed very plainly, and as to who they were the old man explained to the people around him:

"Waal, you see, I live down nigh Norwalk, in Ohio. About a dozen years ago my darter married a poor, worthless coot of a feller up here and they never got along worth shucks. A few days ago he threw her down stairs and pounded her black and blue, and she come down thar to me for a refuge. These are the young 'uns. She left 'em behind when she flew, and I come on after 'em. Purty likely set o' children, ain't they?"

"Yes, real smart lot. Have any trouble getting them?"

"Waal, not much. When I got into the house and told John what I'd come for he kinder balked a little, but I took him right by the windpipe and told him what was what. Tell you, I don't a-low any of the boys to climb me, if I be upward of sixty. I'm going to take 'em down home and bring 'em up, and if their father ever comes within a mile of us I'm going to pick him right up and break his back across a stone wall!"

About ten minutes before the train left the old man called the eldest boy to his knee and said:

"Now, young man, see here! I'm your grandfather and I'm taking you young 'uns home to Norwalk. We'll get there with about seven cents to spare, if no accident happens. Now, then, when the boy on the train comes around with chestnuts or apples or candy, I want you to look straight out of the window!"

"Why can't you buy some for me?" asked the boy.

"Come over my knee!" exclaimed the grandfather, as he hauled the boy nearer. "Now, sir, do you want chestnuts?"

"I—I—I want some, but I'll wait till next year!" gasped the boy, as he felt the spanking-maching making ready for business.

"Very well. You look straight out of the window at corn and pumpkins every time you hear the train-boy yell 'chestnuts' Here, Alonzo—you come up here."

Alonzo was the second boy. When he was within reaching distance the grandfather grabbed him and said:

"When the train-boy comes along with apples and candy and hickory-nut meats, what are you going to do?"

"I'm going to ask you to buy me a whole lot!"

"You are, eh? Come over my knee, sir!"

"Oh! no I won't—I won't—I won't!" shouted the boy as he danced up and down and hung back.

"Very well—you see that you don't! Now, my little girl, I want to say—"

"Oh! grandpa, you needn't say a single word to me!" she interrupted. "I just hate the sight of chestnuts and candy, and just as soon as we get on the cars I'm going right to sleep, and never wake up once!"

If the train-boy tackled that family he didn't make a cent.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Remaining Public Lands.

The land area of the United States is 3,580,238 square miles, or 2,291,352,230 acres. If you add the water surface of the great lakes and rivers the total area of the United States is over 4,000,000 square miles. The public lands in the different States and Territories, leaving out—because they never had any—the thirteen original States and the admitted States of Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, Texas and West Virginia and the District of Columbia, amounted originally to 1,814,769,910 acres, or considerably more than two-thirds of the entire landed territory of the United States. Of this there had been, up to 1878, surveyed 714,572,737 acres, leaving unsurveyed 1,101,197,183 acres. None of the unsurveyed land had been sold, and a great deal of the surveyed had not been. It is estimated that the unsold public lands of the United States amount to about 1,300,000,000 acres. Less than half of the lands disposed of were sold for cash or donated in small lots to actual settlers under the homestead or pre-emption acts. The remainder, aggregating upward of 250,000,000 acres, were donated to railroads, other improvements, to States for agricultural colleges, etc. The surface of unsold public lands exceed in area by over 1,100,000 miles all Europe outside of Russia.

THE CASE OF MISS JUDD.

Her Recovery Firmly Believed to be Due to Prayer. The Full Story of the Supposed Miracle that has Created such a Stir in Western New York.

A letter from Buffalo, N. Y., to the New York *Sun*, gives the following particulars of a strange case: One of the most marvellous cases of restoration to health has been made public in this city. Miss Carrie F. Judd, eldest daughter of Mr. O. K. Judd, of 260 Connecticut street, this city, is the person who has been cured. Mr. Judd has been connected with the cashier's department of the American Express Company here for nearly twenty-nine years, and is well and favorably known. The story as told by Miss Judd, who is an intelligent young lady of nearly twenty-one years of age, and substantiated by her father and Mrs. Hambleton, her nurse, is as follows:

For some time prior to January, 1877, Miss Judd fell into a decline. On the sixth of January, 1877, she was prostrated by a violent attack of nervous fever, having its origin, it was conjectured, in the spine, which had been injured by a fall on a stone sidewalk. She grew worse, the disease taking on a settled spinal difficulty which was accompanied by hyperæsthesia of the spine, hips, knees and ankles. In a short time those parts of her body became so sensitive that she could not even bear her own hand upon them and means had to be devised to lift the weight of even the bed-clothes upon her. The spinal nerves and those of the large joints were so unnaturally alive that they seemed to be bare, and the slightest noise or jar in the room made them vibrate. The pain in her head was acute and the aching of the eyelids was so intense that for hours she could not open them. She had to be kept in a darkened room, for a ray of light could not be withstood, so sensitive had her eyes become. Her hearing was unnaturally acute, and great care had to be taken to prevent rude sounds from falling upon her sensitive nerves. No person was permitted to be in the room except the nurse and other members of the family whose attentions were absolutely necessary.

This state of things continued until Miss Judd became so weak that she could not even turn in bed or move herself in any way. For over eleven months she was unable to sit up a single moment. During all that time she was under the care of Dr. Hoxsie, one of the most popular homeopathic practitioners in the city. After the eleven months of struggling almost between life and death she began to improve, and in the following summer was able to sit up for a short time every day. She was yet unable to help herself, and in being taken from her bed the attendants had to place their hands under her arms, for she could not bear any pressure whatever upon her body. At the time when she was gaining very slowly the weather was very hot, which, in addition to the great effort she made to help herself, threw her into a relapse, and she again grew worse. This violent renewal of the old trouble continued all that fall and winter until last spring, when she was so far reduced that she could hardly whisper.

During all these weary months all that the ingenuity of the best physicians could devise was done for the patient little sufferer, but all to no avail. Dr. Davis, a well-known physican, of Attica, tried his skill, but failed. Dr. Baethig, of this city, also treated the case with a like result. Then Dr. Lon See On, a Chinese physician, educated in his own country, was called. He is a gifted fellow, and treated the case, but was unable to do any good. About $2,000 had been paid out by Mr. Judd; the daughter was slowly failing, and they were almost discouraged. She got so weak that she could only move her lips.

About this time Mr. Judd read a paragraph in the Buffalo *Courier*, copied from the Springfield *Republican*, in which a colored woman, Mrs. Edward Mix, of Wolcottville, Conn., was credited with having effected some wonderful cures by power of faith and prayer alone.

Mr. Judd managed to make the patient understand, and by her request her sister Eva, twelve years of age, wrote to Mrs. Mix that the sick girl believed that Mrs. Mix's great faith might avail for her if she would only pray for her recovery. On the twenty-fifth of February the family received the following:

WOLCOTTVILLE, Conn., Feb. 24, 1879.

MISS CARRIE F. JUDD. I received a line from your sister Eva stating your case, your disease and your faith. I can encourage you by the word of God, that according to your faith so be it unto you, and besides you have this promise: "The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up." Whether the person is present or absent, if it is a prayer of faith it is all the same, and God has promised to raise up the sick ones, and if they have committed sins, to forgive them. Now, this promise is to you as if you were the only person living. Now, if you can claim that promise, I have not the least doubt but what you will be healed. You will first have to lay aside all the medicine of every description. Use no remedies of any kind for anything; lay aside trusting in the arm of flesh, and lean wholly upon God and His promises. When you receive this letter, I want you to begin to pray for faith; and Wednesday afternoon the female prayer meeting is at our house. We will make you a subject of prayer between the hours of three and four. I want you to pray for yourself, and pray believing, and then act faith. It makes no difference how you feel, but get right out of bed and begin to walk by faith. Strength will come, disease will depart and you will be made whole. We read in the Gospel. "Thy faith hath made the whole." Write soon.

Yours in faith,
MRS. EDWARD MIX.

Miss Judd obeyed the instruction to the letter. She dropped her medicines and gave herself wholly into the care of the Almighty. She prayed as well as she could in her weak and emaciated condition and was filled with faith. At the time when the women's prayer meeting in Wolcottville, Conn., was to make Miss Judd a special object of prayer, all the members of the Judd family lifted up their prayers, though not in the sick girl's room. Miss Judd says that about half-past three o'clock she felt a sudden and remarkable change, and, without the least fear or hesitation or doubt, she turned over and raised up alone in bed for the first time in over two years. When Mrs. Hambleton, the nurse who had cared for Miss Judd for over a year, saw this she sank upon her knees and began a prayer. Then the nurse burst forth in songs and praises, and while doing so gave Miss Judd a little assistance and she walked about nine feet to a chair.

Up to this time the girl had not borne any weight on her feet for two years and two months. During the hour that prayer was being offered in her behalf, the nurse says, a great change was perceptible in her color, circulation and pulse. Miss Judd then referred to her diary, which was kept by Mrs. Hambleton, and read the following entries:

Feb. 27: "This afternoon after sitting up she walked from her chair to the bed, a distance of eight feet, by taking hold of my arms." Feb. 28: "I gave her a sponge bath, and could not help but notice the change in the color of her flesh; instead of the yellow, dead look, it is pink and full of fe." March 1: "This morning she drew on her stockings." March 2: "Her chest and lungs have been strong. She has talked aloud a good deal, appetite good, color fresh and clear."

In three weeks from the day the girl began to improve she was able to walk all over the room without any one near her, and in four weeks she was able to go down stairs with a little assistance. She could walk steadily from the first. She improved so rapidly that the swelling of the muscles were almost perceptible. On the first pleasant day in April, Miss Judd called at a neighbor's, and everybody rejoiced.

The strange fact of the walking is made appreciable when it is known that the spine and large joints had become so weakened by the hyperæsthesia that they were like cartilages, and if she had been placed on her feet when in that state, she would have settled all out of shape. They, however, became strong and firm at once, and have continued to strengthen every day. Now Miss Judd can walk long distances without fatigue. She teaches her class in Sunday-school every Sunday, and her friends say she looks better than ever before in her life.

Horses with the Toothache.

Horses, like human beings, are subjected to the most excruciating toothaches, and it is only within the past few years that any attempt has been made by veterinary surgeons to allay the pain and extract or fill their teeth. It is only after patient study, too, that one is able to discover when a horse is suffering, and upon what tooth to light would puzzle, indeed, the phenomenal Philadelphia lawyer. When suffering from toothache, horses manifest the greatest impatience, and are vicious and unmanageable, and bite and kick continually. Stablemen and managers at different times have been badly bitten or kicked by horses suffering from toothache, who at other times are the most docile creatures. The experiments made by veterinary surgeons have been of great practical advantage, and they are gradually getting the matter down to a perfect science.

"What is the mode of treating toothache in a horse?" was asked of a veterinary surgeon the other day.

"Well, they differ, according to circumstances. Sometimes a horse is in the stable and sometimes in the field when attacked, and the operator must use his judgment. Generally, however, a man puts his arm around the horse's head, and with his disengaged hand presses hard on the nose of the animal. Then, without more ado, the hand is thrust into the mouth and the jaws felt slowly and gently, then each tooth is felt, and when the right one is touched there is no mistaking it, as the horse elevates his feet in a manner something after the style of the boss danseuse. In most cases the defective tooth is found at the sides of the jaw, where the sharp points have lacerated the flesh. A file must then be inserted and the points filed down, and in a short time the animal feels relieved. But this is not actual toothache. The gradual growing of the molars and the sharpening of the edges, however, leads to it. How can I tell when the horse has toothache? Why, it's easy enough; you can tell in the manner in which he holds his head. When a horse is affected it goes about with the head down and the lower lip drooping, and if the rein is pulled sharply the creature is ready to jump and prance. Then again the eyes are fired, and if the horse is compelled to back by the pressure of the rein on his teeth the agony is terrible, and the attention of the driver is thus attracted."

"When the teeth are badly decayed, are they drawn?"

"Sometimes, but as a rule they are cauterized."

"Is filling much in use?"

"No; it is impossible, almost, to do the job successfully. Wads of hay or other matter are frequently placed in the cavities, but nothing more, and it is only done to keep out the cold water."

"What instrument is used in cutting down the teeth?"

"A singularly shaped instrument called a slide is employed, and after the tooth is cut it is filed down. When a tooth has to be drawn a strong pair of forceps are employed."

"How do the horses stand the operation?"

"Well, without much trouble; when a good hold is obtained on the tooth a slight twist is given to loosen it, and then when a ten or twelve pound pressure is obtained the tooth is drawn out by force."

"This occasions a great loss of blood, does it not?"

"On the contrary, after the first few hours bleeding ceases; but I have known horses to bleed to death from having a tooth extracted."

"Do you use anæsthetics to stupefy the animal?"

"Oh, no, nothing whatever. It is very painful, but the horses bear it well usually."

"About the charges. Do you charge much?"

"The charges vary greatly. The price is regulated by the time expended on the animal's mouth, the value of the horse, etc. In cases of valuable horses we charge a little extra, but the ordinary fees are from $3 to $5 for extracting. I have charged as much as $50, however, to very valuable horses.—*New York Mercury.*

The End of the World.

Camille Flammarium, the French scientist, thus expresses himself in *La Correspondence Scientifique*, regarding the ultimete fate of our globe: The earth was born; she will die. She will die either of old age, when her vital elements shall have been used up, or through the extinction of the sun, to whose rays her life is suspended. She might also die by accident, through collision with some celestial body meeting her on her route; but this end of the world is the most improbable of all.

She may, we repeat, die a natural death through the slow absorption of her vital elements. In fact, it is probable that the air and water are diminishing. The ocean, like the atmosphere, appears to have been formerly much more considerable than it is in our day. The terrestrial crust is penetrated by waters which combine chemically with the rocks. It is almost certain that the temperature of the interior of the globe reaches that of boiling water at a depth of about six miles, and prevents the water from descending any lower; but the absorption will continue with the cooling of the globe. The oxygen, nitrogen and carbonic acid which compose our atmosphere also appear to undergo absorption, but slower. The thinker may foresee through the mist of ages to come, the epoch, yet afar off, in which the earth, dperived of the atmospheric aqueous vapor which protects her from the glacial cold of space by preserving the solar rays around her, will become chilled in the sleep of death. As Henri Vivarez says: "From the summit of the mountain a winding sheet of snow will descend upon the high plateaus and the valleys, driving before it life and civilization, and masking forever the cities and nations that it meets on its passage." Life and human activity will press insensibly toward the intertropical zone. St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, Constantinople and Rome, will fall asleep in succession under their eternal shroud. During very mnay ages equatorial humanity will undertake Arctic expeditions to find again under the ice the place of Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles. The sea coasts will have changed and the geographical map of the earth will have been transformed. No one will live and breathe any more except in the equatorial zone up to the day when the last family, nearly dead with cold and hunger, will sit on the shore of the last sea in the rays of the sun which will thereafter shine here below on an ambulent tomb revolving aimlessly around a useless light and a barren heat.

None of the booms of the present year are more astonishing than that made by the circus delicacy known as the peanut. As the peanut stands, it shows a crop this year of 1,825,000 bushels in Viginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, against 875,684 bushels last year.—*Picayune.*

What Boys Do in Japan.

We have just had a foreign guest of our house in, whom we were all much interested—a young Japanese, the son of a gentleman in northern Japan. He has been in California more than a year, and came East with the embassy, passing some days with them at Salt Lake City, of which place and its people he says many very funny things. But what we are going to tell you now is how the boys sometimes amuse themselves in Japan. He says that on his father's place—which is on a large plateau surrounded by high hills—is an artificial fish pond. In it are a great many fish of species he has not seen here, that are about a foot long, and very beautiful in color and form. They are as playful and as tame as the kittens on our hearths. One of his favorite amusements was going to this pond and knocking on the edge of the tank with some hard substance to make a noise, when every head would be turned in the direction of the sound, and every fin employed in making for him, the fish expecting some treat from his hand. If, to tease them, he threw nothing in at first, but put his empty hand into the water with his fingers all spread out, they would all gather round it and seize his thumb and fingers in their mouths, till he had as many fish as he had thumbs and fingers, playfully snapping and biting at them, as we have all seen puppies do.

But this paradise of the Japanese boy was often rudely broken in upon, for it was not kept expressly as a plaything for boys, but was the source which supplied the fish for the table. Whenever fish is wanted for the dinner, the cook goes to the tank and knocks, and when the poor unsuspecting things swim up to her, she catches such of them as please her, and before they know where they are going, she has them in the pot or pan on the fire.

This young Japanese expressed much surprise at seeing cranberries eaten at table, and said that in the mountains of Japan they grow very large and beautiful, but are never cooked. Some old man occasionally goes up to the mountain and picks a large basket of them, which he brings on his shoulders down to the town. Here the boys gather about him, and for a small coin purchase the right to crowd their pockets with them. And what use do you think they make of this otherwise useless fruit? The boys blow the glowing berries through rattan tubes, as our boys blow white beans through tin ones. That's what cranberries are used for in Japan, where they grow in great perfection.

How the Captain's Patent Worked.

Having piped all hands to splice the main-brace, the cap'n had the first mate of the farm tow out the horse and wagon, and, ascending the quarterdeck of the craft, he took possession of the tiller-ropes (as he styled the reins), and said:

"Now, boys, my invention is very simple—I might make a million dollars out of it mebbe, but I ain't going to patent it; you can all use it if you want to. I've simply fastened a twenty-fathom line onto the mizzen axle of the craft, and put on a stout grapnel. I shall bring this here hoss along the road under double-reefed topsails, and then one of you cusses scare him—open an umbrella at him, or something; then, when he goes tearing along about twenty-five knots an hour and won't answer to his helm, I'll just drop the anchor and ride on the gale. Git up!"

The horse came jogging gently down the road, when, according to the programme, the first mate pushed out and hit him a belt over the nose with a blanket. The terrified animal stood on his hind legs for a moment and then struck a course northwest by north with great celerity. The interested spectators beheld the fearless cap'n sitting unmoved, though the buggy bent and careened before the breeze; then, with a triumphant smile, they saw him heave out the anchor with a merry "Yo, heave, ho!" The grapnel dragged for a few moments in the treacherous sands of the road, then caught in a rock. Cap'n Cornwell rose into the air like a bird on the wing and sailed majestically forward, alighting on his ear; the horse stood on his head for a second, and then resumed his onward course at the rate of at least seventy miles an hour, and amid a frightful crashing, ripping, tearing and smashing, all the wagon vanished into thin air except a piece of the mizzen axle, to which the anchor had been fastened.

Cap'n Cornwell can't precisely understand why, when the tackle held, he wasn't able to ride out the gale, but is not discouraged, and will repeat the experiment as soon as he has had a new buggy built upon lines of his own designing. Life insurance canvassers are bearing down upon him from all quarters, and the liveliest interest is manifested in the neighborhood. We wish the gallant captain all success.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Local Advertising.

The virtue of advertising is of more consequence, in a general way, than it is often credited with. A too contracted view is so frequently thrown around its salutary influences that those who read a business card seem to think that its import is of but little consequence to any one besides the advertiser. This, however, is a great mistake, for the community at large is benefitted, according to our way of thinking, by every business card of a town store appearing in the local papers. It needs no very skillful reasoning to elucidate the proposition, for their can be no better method adopted to improve a village, town or city, than that which keeps the bulk of trade at home. By so doing the results of industry are widely diffused in the expenditures made, society becomes co-operative to a considerable extent, material improvements are encouraged, and pride of place is fostered. Our live store-keepers are beginning to understand the value of advertising, and our residents fail not to reward them for their enterprise. A cotemporary puts the matter in this wise: "When the business men of a town fail to advertise extensively they diminish the importance and trade of the place, and permit more enterprising localities to take the latter from them." Although done for their individual interest, advertisers should be looked on by citizens of the town where they reside, as in some sense public benefactors, and they should be encouraged accordingly. One merchant who advertises extensively is worth to his own town and its people more than forty who never show themselves in print, and should be for this reason alone preferred, assuming that he is, of course, a fair business man.—*Prattsburg (N. Y.) News.*

A Good Name.

How true it is that a good name is capital itself. Such a capital, like every solid accummulation, is not built in a day, but is the result of years of continuance in well-doing. Any man can hope, by a spirit of good nature or honorable dealings, to acquire an enviable reputation, which is implied in the possession of a good name. Little things done and observed in a series of years, the trifles of which life is made up, if done conscientiously, are what contribute to the result, and win for man the confidence of his fellows; and when one has thus acquired this good name, men seek him in business, rely on his word, and prefer his goods. Such a capital is within the reach of the poorest. It commands confidence, and helps one in securing all that is desirable in life, and as it is not to be acquired without delay, it does not depend upon birth or influence for its attainment. It is wonderful so many prefer to travel by crooked ways, which, though they may seem short cuts to success, do not lead in that direction at all.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

France has penny saving banks for schoolboys.

Spain can't pay the interest on the $[illegible],500,000,000 which she owes.

One million railway men in England are obliged to work on Sunday.

"None but the brave deserve the hair," is the way the Indians put it.

The sale of American dairy products abroad amounts annually to $500,000.

Next to nothing—a girl walking with the average dandy.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Some men haven't courage enough to strike an attitude.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

Even criminals like paragraphs, that is to say, they prefer a short sentence.

A contented sheep is a good sign of settled wether.—*Danielsonville Sentinel.*

Ladies are very much taken with Bob Ingersoll, because he makes such a big bustle.—*Buffalo Sunday Times.*

Twenty-six French mayors have been dismissed by the government for taking part in factious demonstrations.

The man who starts for the river to drown himself will run for a place of safety if he sees a cross bull coming.

Printing was invented in 1440. The inventor wouldn't have done it if he had thought of spring poets.—*Wheeling Leader.*

The hired girl who was called up at four o'clock in the morning thinks arose two hours later would sound quite as sweet.

The man who is trying to get up a "boom," and is a little timid about it, will a most surely find a boomerang.—*Modern Argo.*

Ex-Empress Carlotta is in excellent health and talks rationally on many topics, but she is as insane as ever as to her own sad history.

The man with new tight shoes and an ingrowing nail seems to be the one who is always selected by fate to be compelled to run for a train.—*New York Star.*

One of the things which money brings,
Besides self-adulation,
Is a front church pew with an excellent view
Of th' entire congregation.
—*Hackensack Republican.*

The Ute Indians are a mean, treacherous lot; but none of them wear their watch chains dangling from the top outside pocket of their coat.—*Wheeling Leader.*

Adam Hammond complains that the bedclothes in the Scottsburg (Ill.) penitentiary are rotten. He tore a sheet into strips and hanged himself; but the cloth broke and let him down. Then he tried a quilt with no better success, and was badly bruised by the fall.

Soft plaid silks are imported laid in folds to wear as fichus on plain dresses, especially to enliven black toilettes. They extend down each side below the belt, and are trimmed inside and across the ends with Breton lace. The blue and green plaid fichus are very popular.

The next artist that seeks a subject for "Misery" should watch the man at the opera who is sitting behind two women with head-coverings of great elevation, and an inconquerable desire to bring their heads together at frequent intervals for the purpose of exchanging remarks.—*Rockland Courier.*

Robert Goodpaster, of Owingsville, Ky., was a sensitive bankrupt. Being accused of trickery, he said that he would live just long enough to clear himself of suspicion and then kill himself. A trial at law vindicated him, and immediately after the virdect he swallowed a fatal dose of poison.

A young man named Bailey, living six miles south of Fairfield, Clay county, Neb., was accidentally poisoned by his mother. The young man had been sick for some time, and his mother administered a dose of epsom salts, as she supposed, but which proved to be oxalic acid. He lived just twenty minutes after swallowing the fatal dose.

"Hello, Bill, when did you change your boarding-house?" said Charles Callender to William Creamer, at New Vienna, Ohio, as they met in the street. Creamer had just been released from prison, and regarding the question as insulting, he drew a big knife and stabbed the offender; but Callender was quick enough with a revolver to save his own life and kill Creamer.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year;
Of buckwheat cakes and scarlet rash,
And five cent lager beer.

Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The autumn leaves lie dead,
The festivals and cabbages
Are fifteen cents a head.

The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shrub the jay,
And by the fire the loafer toasts
His shins the live-long day.

—*Saudie Stone, in Gate City.*

How an Item was Lost.

He commenced, as he seated himself in the sanctum:

"When I was at the Centennial—"

"Great Scott!" thought the city editor "he's turned up again, after so many years of blessed peace and silence," and he cut the stranger's sentence short by hurling the dictionary at him.

The stranger dodged and came up with a melancholy smile, repeating:

"When I was at the Centennial—"

The pastepot followed the dictionary, but the stranger didn't seem to mind it any more than if it was a fly. He fastened his eye on the city editor and repeated:

"When I was at the Centennial—"

"Man," said the city editor, "I will hire a hall for you. Life is too short and business too pressing to listen to any old Centennial yarns now."

"When I was at the Centennial—"

"Dry up!" yelled the city editor.

"Go off and die!" howled the telegraph editor.

"Give it to us in sections!" put in the commercial editor.

"Call a policeman!" growled the managing editor.

The man arose, buttoned his coat up his chin, pulled his hat down over his eyes, thrust his hands into his pockets, and strode out of the room. He paused on the threshold and remarked, as fast as he could talk:

"Wheniwasatthecentennialofthe battle of Yorktown I met aman from Des moines whowas killed accidentaly and I wasgeing totellyouaboutit, but you areso blamed smart and cussed previous I guess I won't."

And thus was a good item lost on a very dull day,—*DesMoines Register.*

Health of New York.

Some very interesting statistics, in sanitary point of view, says the New York *Observer*, were presented at the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the medical society of the county of New York, recently held in that city. According to these statistics (and they are gathered from the official returns of the board of health so that they may be considered reliable), the number of deaths, from all causes, during the first nine months of 1879, was 21,867, against, in round numbers, 20,000 for the same period in 1871, 20,000 in 1872, 23,000 in 1873, 24,000 in 1874, 21,000 in 1875, 22,000 in 1876, 26,000 in 1877, and 24,000 in 1878—with an average for the first nine months of the whole series of 23,516. Thus, as though the number for 1879 is not largely below the average, it is very considerably below the number of deaths for the same period of 1878, and still more largely below the number of deaths for the first three quarters of 1877. It must be remembered, moreover, that the population of New York is constantly increasing, so that the proportion of deaths to population stands at a much lower figure than usual.

Mortality in a Generation.

A writer in an English magazine studies from birth to death the march of an English generation through life, basing his observations on the registrar's annual reports. The author singles out for illustration a generation of one million souls, and finds that of these more than one-fourth die before they reach five years of age; during the next five years the deaths number less than one-seventh of those in the first five; from ten to fifteen the average mortality is lower than at any other period; from fifteen to twenty the number of deaths increase again, especially among women—at this period, too, influence of dangerous occupations begin to be seen in the death rate. Consumption is prevalent and fatal from twenty to forty-five, and is responsible for nearly half the deaths; from thirty-five to forty-five many persons succumb to disease of the important internal organs. By fifty-five, the million is but 421,115; at seventy-five, 161,124; at eighty-five, 38,565; and only 202 reach the age of 100.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ........................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 27, 1879.

Another Southern outrage is added to the list. Congressman John Kenna, Democrat, of Charleston, West Virginia, saw an exhausted negro struggling in the river a few days ago, and swimming out to the drowning man saved him.

In New York on Saturday 15, milk dealers were fined for adulteration of milk, but the Herald seems to think that one can of water at 8 cents per quart will pay all the fine of some of them. A few days imprisonment and a cold water bath might be thrown in with the fine thin it out or water it a little.

American beef still keeps going to Europe in large quantities, as well as grain, and foreign gold to us in return. The state of trade with Europe—our exports largely exceeding our imports—is what has given us a touch of better times in America and so long as this foreign demand continues we may expect business to remain lively.

Pittsburg has good reason to be happy besides the revival of business in all its manufacturing establishments, a St. Louis firm has been sending slaughtered beef to the smoky city and underselling its butchers. In consequence some of the Pittsburg meat men have put down the price of best steak and roasts to ten cents per lb. and still have a profit at that, and are underselling the St. Louis beef.

The report of the United States Treasurer shows that during the year there were redeemed $64,107,833 worth of United States notes of all denominations. The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, is $45,206,200, of which amount $32,203,358 is in the Treasury office, and $13,002,842 in circulation, being 28¾ per cent. of the total coinage, as against $4,922,623 in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 9-10 per cent. of $18,282,500, coined at that time.

Hayes thinks that all ex-presidents should have a pension of $20,000 per year during life. Of course the fraudulent president would be pleased with such a sugared plum. But why, with double salary, should a president have so princely a pension, after he goes out of office? The president has no more claim to a pension than any other ex-office holder from town clerk on up. Hayes having accepted a stolen office of course would not hesitate to pocket a pension too.

Orville Haynes, 19 years old, pointed a cocked revolver at others. He was told to stop, as the revolver was loaded. Then he laughingly pointed it at his own head, and the revolver discharged, killing him instantly. And this awful Orville was 19—now if there are any more such awful fools, let them do just as Orville did—better shoot themselves than others.

Leading democrats in New York have held a conference with a view to heal the differences that existed in the late campaign. They propose to have Gov. Seymour act as arbiter, and abide by his decision. With a united front New York would go democratic by at least 40,000 and make sure the election of a democratic president. This is shown by the recent returns on the combined vote of Kelly and Robinson, which would have left Cornell 40,000 behind.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, thinks that in the next election three or four Southern States may go for the republicans.

In this event it would be consistent for three or four republican states to go democratic, if we are to judge the rads by their howlings against a solid south. But they will not do it, these northern breeders of sectional hate, they will keep as "solid" in the north as possible, their cry against a solid South is all a sham, a hobby to frighten old women with.

In regard to the Maine election, in which any number of Frauds were perpetrated upon Democrats, who are attempting to assert their rights, Blaine says, it is a bold and audacious attempt on the part of unscrupulous men in the Democratic party to maintain control by usurpation. Since the highway robbery of the Presidency, by the Jack Sheppards of the Republican party, they are in constant alarm lest the example will be followed by Democrats. They fear each bush an officer, and well they may.

Frauds in obtaining pensions has got to be a rather brisk and successful business. We notice that in the cases of 500 pensioners whose names have been expunged from the list during the last three years on account of the detection of fraud in their cases Commissioner Bentley certifies that perjury was ascertained in 3,084 of the 4,397 affidavits which accompanied their applications and forgery in at least 92 instances. These fraudulent claimants succeeded in drawing $547.225 from the national Treasury before they were dropped. What part, if any, of this vast sum has been recouped by the United States, and how many, if any, of the 3,084 perjurers and 92 forgers have been prosecuted for their crimes, the Commissioner does not state.

The debt of the State of Illinois is likely to be wiped out at no distant date thanks to a provision inserted in the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1857 by the late Stephen A. Douglas, under which the company pays to the State seven per cent. of its gross earnings in lieu of all taxes. On Oct. 1, 1878, the debt of Illinois, as set forth in the Auditor's report, was $502,312. After Jan. 1, 1880, the debt will be reduced below $500,000. It is expected that after the extinguishment of the debt the Illinois Central Railroad fund will produce almost enough money to pay the ordinary running expenses of the State Government. The Constitution of Illinois provides that the contract by which the fund was created shall not be released, modified, or remitted by the Legislature or by any other authority.

Grant's speech at the Chicago reception does not take well with the bloody shirters. He said that all bitterness and ill-feeling between the sections should be laid aside. This is just what the stalwarts were trying to keep up all summer—they continually abused the south for the two or three murders committed as though the north had no crime at all and really had ten murders to one in the south. But Grant may not be sincere—he went back on his word before, and may only wish to gain southern support for a third term. However his utterances at Chicago don't suit the stalwarts, they would have preferred him to call the south traitors and all the other hard names used by the northern radicals in the past six months, to keep up ill feeling.

Eliza Pinkston, John Sherman's hussy whom he used as an instrument in his steal of the presidency, has been arrested on charge of murdering her husband. If Eliza should be hung, and convicted John Sherman should be hung a little with her; he did more to make this bad woman worse than any thing in her history. He taught her perjury, to lie and forge, so that the presidency might fall to Hayes. Eliza's troubles are thus telegraphed:

Louisville, November 17.—A Courier-Journal special from Canton, Miss., says Eliza Pinkston, of Returning Board fame, was arrested on Saturday, charged with murdering her husband, who died suddenly on the morning of the 15th. They had been married only two years, had frequent quarrels, and separated two weeks ago. They met and quarrelled on Friday. He died on Saturday. The Coroner has the case under investigation.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* an independent journal expresses its regrets at the retirement of the great Ohio statesman from the U. S. Senate,—this regret is felt by every honest citizen. The *Ledger* says:

A few weeks ago there was exultation over the result of the election in Ohio because it secured the defeat of the "Ohio idea" with which Senator Thurman had been dallying. In spite of his financial heresies, however, Ohio will find it hard to select as useful a Senator as Thurman, unless it takes General Garfield. One of his good works, manfully fought for, has just borne fruit, in the payment to the Government by one of the Pacific railroads of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Until Mr. Thurman got to work at them it seemed impossible to make the Pacific railroads fulfil their obligations, and it is to be regretted that the absurd and now obsolete "Ohio idea" wrought such bad work as to cause such a man to be retired from the Senate.

There appears to be a great deal of cruelty practiced in the New York insane asylums, which is attracting attention, and should receive the severest punishment. To be cruel to the unfortunate insane in our estimation is a crime of no ordinary degree and should be visited with fitting punishment. From an investigation made by a reporter of a daily, we make the following extract as a sample:

Dr. Hammond went on to say that within a period of about a year four homicides had occurred in the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. In one instance a patient was beaten to death by an attendant, in another an attendant was killed by a patient, in a third a patient was thrown off the wharf and drowned by another patient, and in a fourth an attendant, who was probably almost insane himself, was ordered to give a hot bath to a lunatic who was paralysed, and after getting him into the bathtub and turning on the hot water the attendant left the poor wretch and he was literally boiled to death.

From Ohio and Missouri comes a Grant boom over the left. Leading anti-Grant republicans have been sounding the Germans who are numerous enough in those two states to turn the scale whichever way these people may vote. The Germans are almost solid against Grant and say they will oppose his election if again nominated. The reasons' or one of the reasons, they gave, is that Grant has eaten too much taffy from the crowned heads of Europe, and that he has returned from Europe tainted with a love for monarchy.

These Germans have come to America because they hate kings and princes and they do not think much of any one who will be wined and dined by these crowned heads. Hence their hatred of Grant. All the leading German republican papers of the west have been interviewed and their editors say they will not support Grant. Carl Schurz, the great leader of the Germans and a member of Hayes' cabinet, will oppose Grant if nominated.

This would make Ohio a democratic state, and destroy all hope of radical success.

The REPORTER would prefer the nomination of Grant to any other republican—his administration has so many stains that we think the people would not venture upon a repetition of Grant rule.

Some of the stalwarts at the recent Chicago Grant show played a neat little game upon Orville Grant, brother of Ulysses, who had also gone to Chicago, in his backwoods clothes, to see his brother, but who the managers of the show thought was dressed too plainly to appear before a brother that had just made the rounds of the crowned heads, and headed off poor Orville as given below by the associated press dispatch:

Chicago, November 19.—A story which has been afloat for some days finds light in print to-day. Its effects is that Orville Grant came to Chicago from the East, on Monday of last week, to meet his distinguished brother, General Grant. Orville was stopping at the Palmer House two days before General's arrival but being shabbily dressed, his sandy hair and whiskers long and bushy, and his general appearance that of a frontiersman, little attention was paid him. The story goes that some army officers being desirous that nothing should occur to mar the pleasure of the General's reception, and fearing he would be embarrassed at meeting his uncouth and eccentric brother on such a public occasion, took Orville in hand, plied him with liquors and partially forced him to leave the city. They bought him a ticket to St. Louis and started him off on Tuesday night's train. When the General arrived Wednesday and learned his brother had been here he was greatly disappointed at not seeing him. The manner in which Orville had been spirited away was kept profoundly secret from him, and is only published to-day when the General has taken his departure.

Grant's trip to Europe and Asia with the royal reception he met with, we fear may have had a bad effect upon the mind of the general and poisoned it with the display of the crowned heads of Europe and Asia. Grant is known to be vain and as fond of flattery and display as he is of the present of a corner lot, a brick house or a box of cigars. He has now had a good taste of royalty; has seen it, and is charmed with it. Nothing would suit his tastes better than to wear a crown in the United States, and do away with the simplicity of the republic of Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson. There is a certain class of republican leaders who would like to have a monarchy here, so they could be senators for life with their sons as successors. The Camerons would favor this, and have partially inaugurated it. These republicans are the ones who now clamor for a "strong man at the head of the government," and point to Grant as the one in whom these qualities of a tyrant seem to be possessed—and, it can not be denied that he has shown it upon more than one occasion, and the feasting he received, from the crowned enemies of free government, in Europe, goes to prove that the understand Grant, and see in him an instrument though whom they might put an end to free institutions in America, which have been to them an object of hatred, since George the 3rd lost his colonies.

The drift of Grantism is plainly proven by items like the one that follows, which we copy from one of our dailies, and offer to the reader of the REPORTER:

Judge Bradwell of Chicago, as he wiggled Grant's fist at the Chicago reception cried out enthusiastically: "We'll put a crown on your head next year, General." The General smiled a frightful smile on the deluded old Judge and the procession moved on. That "crown" idea is getting quite common with idiotic Americans. Governor Hoyt is being called on for explanations as to what he meant that after giving Grant a third term in 1881, "in 1885, sixty millions will bid him God speed to the fulfillment of a perfect career." Did he mean a plebiscite and an empire, sugar coated with a life term? Does Hoyt want to play the same role St. Armand, and others of Napoleon's lackeyes, adopted when the French empire arose on the ruins of the French Republic? Our Governor recalls the fact fools step in where wise men are afraid to tread.

DISEASED MEAT AT CHICAGO.

This is the heading to a startling dispatch from Peoria, Illinois, to be found in all the dailies of 19. If this outrage were telegraphed from a southern city, the entire radical press would use it to make party capital. The dispatch says that it has been known at Peoria for some days that diseased cattle have been shipped from here to Chicago, and the attention of the Board of Health having been called to the matter, they held a meeting yesterday to investigate the case. They found that it is a common practice to ship cattle here to be fed at a distillery. Many of the sick and dying cattle are slaughtered here, and the meat sent to Chicago to be canned. Some of the cattle are in an almost dying condition when transferred from the cars to the yard. The board found plenty of proof that sick cattle are shipped in large numbers to Chicago, as well as meat to be worked up by the canning factories. The Board of Health telegraphed the facts to the Chicago authorities, telling them too look out for diseased meat en route to that city, and to confiscate it. The attention of the police authorities here has been called to the matter, but whether they can prevent the shipment of diseased cattle remains to be seen. It is said that some of the cattle were so sick it took several men to load them.

THE ABOLITION OF TRADE MARKS.

The N. Y. Herald says: It is thought by many that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring trade marks invalid and unconstitutional, will cause a good deal of confusion in the trade and commerce of the country. This prospective trouble, it is believed, will tend not only to the injury of the owners of the trade marks, but also to those who may purchase under the impression that the goods so represented by the marks are the identical articles which they desire to buy, and not some spurious imitation. Some of the houses which the decision directly affects apprehend more from the prospective damage to their commercial reputation than to any pecuniary loss arising from the sale of an inferior article bearing the trade marks which they have heretofore used. It is believed that under the decision of the Supreme Court the owner of the trade mark cannot protect himself or his customers from imposition by any national law, his only redress being under the common law as to personal rights in property. In this respect it is claimed that the law of Great Britain is far preferable to the American law, as it is asserted that all American trade marks registered in England are fully protected there, while under this decision the same mark is left without any protection here, although the owner is a citizen of the country. The revolution which the decision will probably occasion in business affairs may be to some extent imagined when it is stated that there are about eight thousand trade marks registered in this country, affecting nearly all classes of trade and commerce.

A gentleman who holds a prominent position in the grocery trade, having been spoken to on the subject of the decision said that trade marks were a protection to the consumer as well as to the producer, and that the trade mark had been a great factor in improving business. If trade marks are valueless under this decision then there will be no guarantee that the goods done up in the packages are prepared by the persons whose names they bear. The consumers are cheated and the house's reputation falls to the ground. Another gentleman, representing a firm, said that the rendering invalid of trade marks would cause great injury to the dry goods dealers, as well as purchasers, by destroying confidence. Certain brands of goods were known by their trade marks which are considered as warranting the quality of the article, but if every one could use these marks the reputation of certain mills would soon be lost. In England the value of a trade mark is so appreciated that any violation is severely punished. He believed that the decision would cause great injury and thought it should be remedied as soon as possible by appropriate legislation.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Washington, November 21.—Hon. J. A. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that on the 30th of June last there were 242,455 persons in the United States receiving pensions from the Government. The pension list is now larger than at any previous time. The present list is composed of 125,150 army invalid pensioners 81,174 army widows, children and dependent relatives, 1,844 navy invalids, 1,772 navy widows, &c., 11,621 surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and 21,194 widows of deceased soldiers of the war. During the year 31,346 new names were added to the list, and 908 names, which had previously been dropped from failure for three years to claim their pensions, were restored, and 13,497 were for various reasons dropped.

The aggregate amount of one year's pension to all pensioners on the rolls is $25,493,742 15, but the actual annual payment exceeds that sum by several million dollars.

KELLOGG'S SEAT.

Testimony Before the Senate Committee.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 19, 1879.—In the Senate sub committee investigation to day Bernard Williams was recalled and testified that Jim Lewis paid his way to Washington, and while in Washington Governor Kellogg gave him all the money he wanted. Kellogg instructed the witness to offer Murray $5,000 to go to Canada and not testify. In answer to Senator Cameron's question as to who was present when Kellogg told witness to offer Murray $5,000, witness replied, "Nobody; you don't think that when a man does that sort of business he is foolish enough to have anybody present? Jim Lewis and Morris Marks tried to keep me from coming before the committee; Lewis said I would be well paid and they would send me away; Marks sent for me three times last Saturday to come to the Custom House; I didn't go because I was afraid they would kill me; am satisfied that if I had gone I would not now be alive." The cross-examination by Senator Cameron developed the fact that witness had been in the Confederate army, had deserted, was captured and punished.

Note.—Williams' connection with the Confederate army may account for his failure to collect the pension which he claimed from the federal government.

Several witnesses were examined regarding the election and events of 1876, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Albert W. Flannigan said he saw a man named Harris give money to Defore, a member of the Packard Legislature, who divided it with another member; heard them talking about the election of United States Senator, wasn't certain about dates. When cross-examined by Senator Cameron the witness said he couldn't say positively what the men were talking about when dividing the money; couldn't remember a word that either of them said.

Note.—Flannigan made affidavit some months ago relating to the incident above referred to. After correcting the date the paper was placed in evidence.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

A TUNNEL ON A CALIFORNIA RAIL-ROAD WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Thirty Chinamen Killed and a Large Number Horribly Burned.

San Francisco, November 18.—An explosion occurred in tunnel No. 3 on the Narrow Guage railroad from San Jose to Santa Cruz, early this morning. From meagre accounts it appears that a blast was let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused an explosion of the gas by the filtering of coal oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about twenty more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades, and when they had penetrated about 1,500 feet their torches caused a second explosion, more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its centre, while the men Lindle and Johnson were brought out terribly burned and about ten Chinamen, all seriously injured. As near as can be learned some thirty Chinamen were killed. The second explosion wrecked the engines and works. Physicians have been despatched to the scene from San Jose, and everything possible is being done for the sufferers. Another explosion occurred at 12 20. The men were changing shifts at the time the first explosion took place. Seventeen Chinamen have been taken out all horribly burned. Twenty-four of the dead remain in the tunnel.

THIRTY-ONE PERSONS REPORTED DROWNED.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The steam tug Seymour, of Ogdensburg, left Cape Vincent yesterday noon with a tow consisting of three dredges, two derricks and seven scows, owned by Eckler & Arnold, of Buffalo. They had fine weather until after passing Gallaup Islands, off Sackett's Harbor, when a gale of wind from the northeast with a heavy snow storm set in. The tug and tow got within five or six miles of Oswego, when they lost their lights. The tug was turned around and endeavored to hold the fleet until daylight, but the fleet broke away and was lost with all hands except those who were rescued by the tug. Thirty-one persons, including three women and one girl, were drowned. The fleet is a total loss.

MORMONS IMPLICATED IN THE MEEKER MASSACRE.

Denver, Col., November 31.—The Tribune's Los Pinos special says, Ouray says he has little doubt he will be able to establish Mormon complicity in the White river troubles. It is his belief that representatives of Mormons have been in communication with Jack for a long time. The commission intend to sift this matter to the bottom. Ouray says he has resorted to his last peaceable method for intercession on behalf of the White river Utes. He has convicted them of their personal safety while they testify and of justice thereafter; that none of the innocent will suffer. If they refuse to appear and testify truly he will call his friends to his standard and uncompagne and treat with the Government direct, securing the punishment of the White river Utes at the discretion of the Department.

THE OIL BOOM.

Oil City, Pa., November 17.—The business boom has struck the oil business in earnest. The advance in prices during the past week has been as unexpected as it was remarkable, when the unfavorable aspect of affairs is taken into consideration. The appreciation in values is supposed to be largely attributable to the investment of enormous amounts of eastern capital.

In the Oil Exchange here to-day, the excitement reached almost a panic, and 1,200,000 barrels changed hands, nearly one-fourth of which was bought for New York capitalists. The market opened at $1 09¾, advanced to $1 20, dropped to $1 15, advanced to and closed at $1 27½ bid.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

Augusta, Ga., November 19, 1879.—The heaviest fall of snow for years occurred here to-day. It fell steadily for over three hours and seemed to be general in this section.

Charleston, S. C., November 19, 1879.—A heavy rain, with some snow, fell here to-day. There are reports of snow in the interior and sudden changes of the weather.

MONTENEGRO.

Great Distress—The People on the Verge of Starvation.

London, November 17.—A dispatch from Pesth says the distress in Montenegro is very great. One-sixth of the population is almost starving. The present supplies of food will only last until the end of January. There has been severe fighting on the Turkish frontiers near Bresovitza. The latter place was completely plundered by a body of five hundred Arnauts.

A HORRIBLE MURDER IN ARKANSAS.

Cincinnati, November 19.—R. D. Phillips has been murdered in Marion county, Arkansas, by his wife. The body was found in the yard, dragged thither by his wife from the house, where she had murdered him while asleep, crushing his head with an axe. The head was literally cut to pieces and the axe blade was sunk in his breast to the heart. Philips was over fifty years of age and had been thrice married. His wife is thirty-five years old She confessed her crime to the coroner.

BLACKMAILING ROYALTY.

A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Standard reports that the police have arrested a student upon a charge of writing to the Queen of Sweden demanding 2,000 crowns and threatening, in case of refusal to assassinate the Crown Prince of Sweden.

GOLD FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought $1,657,000 in American gold coin and British gold bars, and the Gellert, from Hamburg $800,000 in French gold coin.

Thirteen persons, returning from a fair last week, were drowned while crossing Lochindeal, Islay.

The Missouri people are half crazy because they have found the bones of a mastodon in the mud. If they keep on digging for a few weeks they will discover that it is only Henry Clay Dean.

Sultan Abdul Hamid has $20,000 every twenty-four hours. But he never pays his debts. The Czar has $25,000, the Emperor of Austria about $10,000, Kaiser Wilhelm still less, while the King of the Belgians has only $1,500 a day.

It costs about a hundred dollars to go to the Mountains or to the Seashore, but if you want to tone up the whole system, you can do it just as surely by taking one or two packages of Kidney-Wort, and so save your money. It is a sure cure for Kidney complaints, Piles, Constipation and all bilious diseases.

New Orleans Picayune:—"Ole Bull plays upon a violin which is 316 years old. According to tradition Mr. Bull commenced giving farewell concerts when his fiddle was new."

The end of the world has been postponed until next July—perhaps because the change of temperature will not seem so great while we are already melting.

Since gold began to circulate many pieces have been found worn down to less than the face value, and the Treasury is asked to redeem them.

The report of the Director of the Mint will show that the amount of coin in circulation has been increased $150,000.000 within the last sixteen years.

Experienced Dairymen know that it is necessary to keep an even standard of color in butter the year round. Therefore when the color falls away in July and August they use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. It is a vegetable compound pure and harmless, and adds much to the value of Butter.

After one hundred and eleven years of litigation the Hungarian Supreme Court has decided a suit brought to eject an alleged wrongful possessor of a large family estate. The defendant is allowed to retain a part of the property, but his lawyer's fees have been large enough to make the decision of little profit to himself.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law protecting trade marks is unconstitutional, as it does not belong to a patent or a copy right.

How to get well. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased Kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man.

The Postoffice Department is carrying on a vigorous warfare against all lottery companies. The Postmaster General has directed that mail matter should not be delivered to certain persons whom he specifies by name, known to be agents or managers of lotteries in Louisiana or Kentucky. He has attacked one of the most profitable species of gambling of the day, and it will not give up the fight until it exhausted every legal quibble and technicality.

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THE SUN FOR 1880.

The Sun will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31, will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, The Sun believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read The Sun; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And The Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, The Sun is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month or $6,40 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at $1 20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty six columns is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

nov. 27 6t.

Information was received by Governor Hoyt that General Grant would visit Harrisburg on December 15 on the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic post here, seconded by telegrams to the ex-president from Governor Hoyt and Senator Cameron, urging him to accept it. While in the city the General will be the guest of Governor Hoyt.

Forty-nine Afghans have been hanged at Cabul for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy.

Grand Jurors.

Howard boro—A Long
Milesburg—J. F. Weaver
Miles—Benj Royer.
Walker—M Brumgard
Patton—Jno Musser.
Bellefonte—F P Blair, J Campbell, M Armor.
Huston—J Craig.
Rush—J A Dunkle, J W Heath.
Haines—C Bower, J C Lenker.
Union—J Spotts.
Benner—Amos Koch.
Penn—J Kerstetter.
Liberty—S K Spangler.
Spring—C Eckenroth, Dan Grove.
College—J I Thompson.
Ferguson—M Rider.
Snowshoe—J H Holt.
Boggs—H K Hoy.
Philipsburg—J Hayes.

Traverse Jurors—2nd week.

Worth—T Weston, J D Wagner.
Howard—W Yearick.
Patton—J B Mattern.
Ferguson—J Pennington, Capt Dunlap.
Gregg—G B Jordan, J N Deitzel, J N Dunkle.
Huston—J I Thompson.
Rush—E M Sturdevant, Wm Ray.
Potter—P Jordan, Geo Emerick, A Runkle, W W McCormick, J S Housman, F Burkholder, D Brisbin.
Walker—S Decker, Luth Swartz, J G Royer.
Haines—Adam Bower, S Etlinger, S Burrel.
Milesburg—A Bathurst.
Spring—S Wetzel, D Lutz.
Benner—W Ishler, H P Tate.
College—H C Knave, J B Hartswick.
Boggs—L Shope.
Curtin—L Packer.
Miles—H Brumgard, Jacob Neese, Wm Walker.
Snowshoe—P Ward, C T Cheeseman, J T Thompson.
Marion—G S Hoy.
Burnside—J H Bates.
Bellefonte—G A Fairlamb, Jared Harper, D Bartly.
Taylor—J Ewings.
Philipsburg—J Dennings.
Penn—P H. Stover,

Jurors—3rd Week.

Bellefonte—W S Wolf, S S Lyon, C Glenn.
Unionville—R C Cambridge, J Cleaver.
Boggs—J Poorman.
Miles—R Grim, C L Gramly.
Harris—A Marks, D Gingerich.
Ferguson—W H Fry, S Glasgo.
College—H Fishel, Ad Filty, J Tressler, Jr.
Benner—T Thompson.
Snowshoe—J G Lucas, S A Hinton.
Penn—J Bing.
Burnside—W Zimmerman, Dr. Stewart.
Haines—Joe Ketner, C Smith.
Liberty—C A Courter, J C Bechtol.
Spring—J Wetzel, J C Curtin, W ell, P G Gentzel.
Gregg—W F Rearick.
Patton—Miles Mattern.
Philipsburg—J Farcy, R Musser.
Bush—A Deirnny.
Marrion—R Strunk.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a tract of land situated in the Loop, in Potter twp., containing

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, Fifty acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. There are on the premises a good FRAME HOUSE, a Log Barn, a SPRING OF NEVER-FAILING WATER, THREE ORCHARDS, and an excellent SITE FOR SAW MILL with good water power.

100 or 200 acres, with improvements will be sold separate if desired. The balance will be sold in timber lots of 20, 30, or 50 acres, or the whole tract will be sold together at a low price and on easy terms.

For further information address,

A. S. KERLIN, Lewistown, Pa.,
or A. A. KERLIN, McAlevy's Fort, Pa.
14 aug tf

E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron. Do you want something to strengthen you or give you a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1,00 bottles, or six bottles for $5 00. Be sure and get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

17jul4t

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

Cough Syrup!

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

Aug. 7.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall.
1my ur

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	6 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renova	11 00 a m
	arr at	Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila	8 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 20 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 03 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 25 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 50 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 25 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	8 23 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 08 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renova	8 40 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
"	"	Montandon	12 18 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE	leaves	Williamsport	2 35 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
	arr at	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

If not convenient to call in person, send for Samples of whatever you may need in

DRY GOODS

To the Distributing Centre at Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelbhia.

The Largest Retail Stock of Dry Goods

In the State of Pennsylvania, is there shown and distributed among consumers at the smallest possible advance on manufacturer's prices.

CONSUMERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DRY GOODS, INCLUDING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, LINEN GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LADIES' SUITS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, ETC., ETC.,

Should not fail to avail of the advantages assured to all who deal with

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

P. S.—During November and December, one of the largest stocks ever shown in America of LADIES' COATS AND DOLMANS, will be on sale, numbering several thousands beautiful Foreign Garments, besides an immense stock of our own careful manufacture.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
26 jun y

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.

CAMPHOR MILK,

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

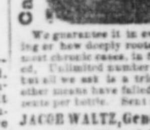
Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 123 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills.
27jly

Cannot be excelled for the cure of Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated, Protruding and Itching Piles.

We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted, it gives instant relief, and cures the most chronic cases, in from one to three weeks, if used as directed. Unlimited number of testimonials can be given if desired, but all we ask is a trial, to convince that it will cure when all other means have failed. Sold by all dealers in medicines, 50 cents per bottle. Sent free on receipt of price, by

JACOB WALTZ, General agent for U. S. and Canadas
130 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

All genuine have trade mark and signature of Dr. J. W. De Witt on wrapper.



THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

BELLEFONTE

MUSIC STORE.

—o—

Pianos! Pianos!

ORGANS!

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

—o—

ORGANS.

ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS

7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.

9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds. Price $270, Only $55.

13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.

VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS, $2.00 and upwards.

Piano and Organ Instructors. Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00.
New WHITE	$25.00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00.
New Improved SINGER	$22.50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.
Second hand Machines as low as	$5.

—o—

AGENTS FOR E BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.

No Agents employed, The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in Coal and Grain, at Bellefonte,

IS SELLING ANTHRACITE COAL AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

BROKEN, per Ton,........$4 75. | STOVE, per Ton,........$4.90.
EGG, per Ton,........$4,75. | SMALL STOVE, per Ton,........$4.90.
CHESTNUT, per Ton,........$4.65.

Also Pays Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Grain and Seeds.

13nov 3m

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

ap1068:tf

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.

8aug GEO. HOPPES, Propr.

GEO. BELL.

Tailor and Renovator, has located at Centre Hall, where he will be happy to meet the wants of all desiring clothes made in the Latest style and most Approved Fashion. Fits guaranteed. He will also clean and restore faded clothes and make them look good as new. Has a choice lot of samples. Cutting promptly attended to. Prices low. Room No. 1 over the Bank.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

AT

C. DINGES'

NEW STORE

You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.

He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.

TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.

He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange

CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

C. DINGES,
Centre Hall.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank
14may'68

J. L SPANGLER, Attorney-at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

This space is reserved by

S. & A. LOEB,

THE LIVELISET, CHEAPEST and BEST

STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building.
my28 74 tf.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte, Pa
27 feb tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Nov. 27, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875 and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Having sold my good will and part of my stock of ready made clothing to a firm in Philadelphia, to which I have to give possession of my store room by Jan. 1, 1880, I now offer my stock of ready made clothing at actual cost and freight. This is an excellent chance for a good bargain

Respectfully,

16oct2m J. NEWMAN, JR.

——Cashmeres all colors 15c per yard, at the Bee Hive store.

——Fine Cashmeres yard wide all colors, 25c per yard, at the Bee Hive store.

——Mrs, Eli Lines, of Clearfield county, committed suicide last Sunday a week.

——Read advertisement of sale of P. B. Stover, 17th Dec.

——An immense stock of Ladies coats from $1.87½c up, at the Bee Hive store.

——The weather last week was generally cold and stormy.

——Where to go for dry goods "headquarters"—the Bee Hive store.

——Had several light snows last week but they did not amount to much.

——A sett of Furs, Muff and Boa for $2.46 at the Bee Hive store.

——The dams and creeks are covered with ice thick enough to allow skating upon them.

——A party of Boalsburg hunters known as the "Modocs," in a week's hunt, shot seven deer.

——The best rigs on the roads are made at Jno. T. Lee's coach shops, Centre Hall and if you want a first class job, call on him and get him to put you up good sleigh for this winter.

——Last Sunday evening the Y. M. C. A., of Bellefonte, celebrated their 10th anniversary.

——Which is the most and only reliable dry goods store in Bellefonte. (Answer)-The Bee Hive store.

——Thursday evening, last, was a big time for Pleasant Gap, Mr. and Mrs. Haag celebrating their silver wedding. A lot of handsome presents were made to the happy pair.

——The finest toilet articles, best medicines and drugs in Centre county, at F. P. Green's Drug Store, Bellefonte, Pa. If you want cheap articles call on him.

——Millheim has had a sharp show under the management of a Mr. Sharp, from somewhere. Mr. Sharp played sharp on a number of its eager citizens three times, and still some wish to be sharpened again.

——Rev. S. L. Stiver, of St. Louis, accepted a call from the Bunker Hill (Ill Congregational church, and was last week installed as pastor of it. Rev. Stiver is a native of this county, and a popular preacher.

——The best dried beef in the world can be gotten at Sechler's grocery so cheap as to astonish you.

——The editor is still absent and does not expect to return until next week. The management of the REPORTER therefore still devolves upon "us" fellows left in the office who are making our best efforts to render the REPORTER readable, and beg further indulgence for any shortcomings.

——Penn St., in Millheim borough, has a very respectable line of sidewalks, while other parts of the boro' are still in the old and former condition.

——Mr. P. B. Stover, of Woodward, has purchased 320 acres of land in Kansas. We understand he intends removing there with his family next spring.

——Millheim is in a bad condition for water, nearly all the wells in that town are dry, and soon the people will have to resort to the use of creek water for cooking purposes.

——From Kansas comes the intelligence of the sad dparture from this life of Master Samuel Huston, third son of Mr. James Huston, late of Nittany. He took typhoid fever several weeks ago, and despite all medical endeavors, he became its victim.

——A heavy double Blanket for 89c, at the Bee Hive store.

——It has been going the rounds of our county papers, and we also noticed the same last week, that Rev Mr. Delong, of Williamsport, has accepted a call from the Reformed Congregation in the lower end of the valley. This is a mistake, Rev. Delong was elected to and accepted the pastorate of the Bellefonte Reformed charge. The Aaronsburg charge has as yet called no one.

——The news reaches us of the death of Mr. Philip Gross, late of New Berlin, Pa. Mr. Gross is well known in this county, Mrs. Wm. B. Mingle, of this place, is a grand-daughter of his. Mr. Gross was for years a Justice of the Peace in Union Co., was prominent in business undertakings and by careful financial management had grown quite wealthy. His loss will be greatly felt as his generosity and liberality was commensurate with his wealth.

——Get a good sleigh for this winter at Jno. T. Lee's coach shops. Centre Hall, he will put you one up that will be sure to please, and just as cheap as anywhere else.

——We notice in our exchanges that the L. C. & S. C railroad from Montandon to Tyrone, a distance of 68 miles, is to be sold on the 13th of December, next, in Philadelphia. It will be probably be purchased by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., in which case there is some chance for the completion of the road.

——What's the use of butchering when you can buy the very best dried beef in the market, at the lowest possible prices at Sechlers grocery.

——Mr. Frank Weaver, living a short distance east of Aaronsburg has been confined to his house for the past week, being under treatment for what physicians call a "House-maid's-knee." It is a collection fluid over the patella or knee-cap. Mr. Weaver had better be more careful hereafter as to the manner in which he kneels, we are glad to chronicle however, that Mr. Weaver will soon be about again.

—— The most complete assortment of groceries we have ever seen in Centre co., was at Sechler's famous grocery, in the Bush house block, Bellefonte. Call and give them a trial.

——A full line of Zephyrs and yarns, at the Bee Hive store.

——Jurors, witnesses and others attending court, having time to spare, should call at the Bee Hive Dry Goods store, and buy something to surprise their families with.

PHOENIX PECTORAL has been in general use for fifteen years and nearly all who began to use it then continue its use yet Price 25 cents. J. D. MURRAY. nov. 27.

——Go to your store or druggist and get a bottle of Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar, honey and bloodroot, the best remedy out for a cough, cold, croup, asthma, or early stage of consumption.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral taste good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

——A full line of hand made knit goods, at the Bee Hive store.

——The *Citizen*, a greenback paper of Clearfield Co., has changed its politics and will hereafter support the Democratic party.

——Dr. J. B. Stem of Millheim intends removing from that place to Linden Hall, where he expects to practice his profession and run a store.

——Do you want a first class suit cheap, then go to Newman's and get his tailor. Mr. Jackson, to make you one, you will be pleased beyond expectation.

——The Abraham Reber farm in Brushvalley was sold last Friday to George Reber for something over eight thousand dollars.

——The best all wool cashmere in Bellefonte for 45c per yard, at the Bee Hive store.

——The Geo. Swartz saw mill property near Millheim was sold last Friday to H. M. Swartz for two thousand dollars.

——Millheim seems to be constantly improving and every new board walk or street crossing is as faithfully noticed by its local organ, the *Journal*.

——A party of Madisonburg hunters shot three bears recently, in the mountains about that place.

——A new church is to be erected at Madisonburg. The contract has already been awarded.

——Rev. Deininger commenced a protracted meeting in the Mountain Evangelical church, Seven Mountains, on the 17th inst.

Mr. Samuel Ripka, of near Potters Mills says he raised a turnip that weighed 6½ pounds. That leaves him ahead.

——The *Watchman* and *Democrat* last week both erraneously stated that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Henry Keller in the recent accident had proved fatal. We are glad to say that Mrs. Keller is improving fast.

——Mr. William Musser, proprietor of the Millheim hotel, is dangerously ill. It will be remembered that some years ago while out gunning with some of his friends, he was accidentally shot in his shoulder, the bullet lodging deep. It was thought then it would make him no more trouble, but some weeks ago, it got sore again and is now quite serious.

——Before long Newman will leave his famous clothing store in the hands of other parties, and as he is selling his goods at cost, you cannot get better bargains in clothing any other place in the county, so hurry up before it is too late:

——The editor of the Millheim *Journal* has at last succeeded in moving into his mammoth residence, which has just been completed.

——A meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, on Monday evening, next, for the purpose of cutting and sewing carpet rags for a carpet for the Association, any one having old clothes or rags to spare is requested to bring them and help in the effort to secure a carpet for the Association. Hope there will be a large turnout.

——The very best, freshest, purest, cheapest groceries are received every week at Sechler's famous grocery, Bellefonte. Give them a call.

——Quite an interesting sernading took place at Penns Creek, on Saturday evening, last. It was for a similar occasion as the one given to a party a few years ago, which caused considerable trouble in court One of the parties who was shot at that time is the personage who was sernaded this time.

——The three schools in Millheim boro' have already enrolled about one hundred and sixty pupils, with more to come. Entirely too many for three schools to begin to render satisfaction.

——Those who did not preserve or dry any fruit this year, can get the very best and cheapest fruits to be had, at Sechler's grocery, so cheap that they cannot complain.

PENN HALL ITEMS.

D. W. M'Cool who has for a long time been clerking for a firm at Laurelton, is at present at home with his parents.

The so called "Yoney" of Spring Mills was at this place on Saturday, last, for the purpose of superintending the erection of a patent gate in front of Rev. Whitney's dwelling house. The gate is quite a novelty and is much admired by all who have seen it.

Maj. J. B. Fisher's silver wedding happened to come on last Sunday but his fair daughters made all the necessary preparations on Saturday previous, and had a very elegant dinner on Sunday and the presents which were numerous, came on Monday following.

Rev. Tomlinson will have services in the Lutheran church near this place every evening this week.

The condition of Ireland, says the London Examiner, is attracting great attention in Russia, and the newspapers contain numerous articles describing the distress existing in the Emerald Isle. Novoe Nremya affirms, on the strength of advices from Ireland, that the Irish are only waiting for a rupture between Russia and England to rise en masse and declare their impudence. That this is seriously believed by many Russian politicians is shown by the intelligence from Moscow that Aksakoff and several other noted Pauslavists have promised to give subscriptions toward the cause if applied to by the promoters of the Irish revolutionary movement.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, November 24.—Wheat is firmer, but very quiet; 3,000 bushels including rejected at $1,33; red at $1,42@1 44; amber $1 45@1 46. Rye at 88c. Corn 56@57c; Oats at 40½@41c.

Chicago, November 24.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 23½@1 24 No. 2 Chicago spring $1 19½. Corn 41½c Oats 33½c. Rye firmer at 72½@73c. Barley firmer at 82c Timothy seed, $2 00@2 40, Flaxseed, $1 52@1 55

——The largest stock of floor Oil cloth for the old price, at the Bee Hive store.

STRAY—Two sheep came to the residence of John Weaver, 2½ miles east of Centre Hall, about first of October, 1878, one has right ear cut off and slit in left, the other has left ear cut off and slit in the right one, one has brown head and legs. One is a ewe and the other a weather. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise it will be disposed of as directed by law.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
20 nov. 3t. Town Clerk.

STRAYED.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Gregg township, on or about the 1st of October, a Spotted Heifer about one and a half years old, without any mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the same, otherwise it will be disposed of as directed by law.

13 nov 3t. M. L. RISHEL.

SETTLE UP!—All persons who have accounts with I. Guggenheimer & Co., in Centre Hall, and know themselves indebted to the said firm, will please call at their store in Bellefonte and settle by cash or note, as the books will have to be closed.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & Co.
6 nov. 1m.

SPORTSMEN.—I have an excellent stock of BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS, also Muzzle loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to invest, had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the Gunstore of

THEO. DESCHNER,
23oct 3m Bellefonte.

——SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the school duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned. On all tax paid into his hands before 1st of December there will be a deduction of 5 per cent., from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1880, there will be no deduction, and after Jan. 1, there will be 5 per cent. added to all unpaid school-tax, in accordance with the act of Assembly.

JOSEPH CROTZER,
16oct 2m Treasurer.

A FATHERLESS CHILD.

A Remarkable Case Engaging the Attention of Medical Experts.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 19.—A case of very great interest is now on trial in the Circuit Court. Miss Minne Dane swore out a bastardy warrant against Joseph Schwin, a Deputy Sheriff, charging him with being the father of her child. The woman, on the witness stand, swore that Schwin never had any intercourse with her, but that they were sweethearts, and that through some mysterious interference of nature the child was begotten.

The physicians who attended the woman in her illness, also swore positively that from a careful scientific examination, the fact was demonstrated that the complainant never had sexual intercourse with any one, and the instance was only the fourth or fifth one of its kind that had ever been known. A few cases of its kind are recorded. The virtuous, unmarried mother is a pretty young woman about nineteen years old, and the fatherless child, now about two months old, is a healthy, good sized, ordinary looking baby. The case has excited much interest among physicians, a number from various parts of the country attending the trial.

TEMPLE'S GANG OF THIEVES

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A REFORMED MEMBER OF THE BAND.

Horse Stealing Reduced to a System—The Leader of the Gang Directing their Movements from his Quarters in New York City.

Binghamton, Nov. 3.—There is living in this city a man about 40 years of age engaged in a humble but respectable calling now a member of a church, who was nine years ago sent to the penitentiary for six years, from a Pennsylvania town, for horse stealing. He was then a member of the notorious Temple gang of gypsy horse thieves, the headquarters of which were in Baltimore and New York. When he was arrested he had in his possession four stolen horses which he was taking to a stock farm belonging to the gang in Maryland. He was lodged in the jail of a border Pennsylvania county, from which he escaped the next day. He was recaptured while he was endeavoring to break the lock of a boat in which he intended to row across into New York State. His trial followed almost immediately, and he was sentenced. He learned a trade in prison, and came out a reformed man. He returned to the county in which he was concovicted, and was given employment by a farmer to whom one of the stolen horses belonged. He worked for the farmer nearly a year, married a girl also employed by the family, and then came to this city.

To this man the writer is indebted for the the following reminiscences of the Temple gang of thieves, interest in which has been revived by the many cases of horse stealing in this and adjoining counties recently and by the arrest of Isaac Van Norwick, a few days ago, with a stolen horse in his possession, after, a chase lasting for three days, and extending over a large portion of three States.

William Temple, who died in 1876, aged 65 years, organized the Temple gang of horse thieves in 1869. He had a long career of crime in England. He was a full blooded English gypsy, born in a tent, and given the name of the man on whose grounds his tribe was encamped. He attempted to kill a young gypsy girl when he was 18 years of age, and was sent to Van Dieman's Land for life. He escaped as a stowaway on a vessel, and returned to England, where he became a horse thief and burglar. To escape punishment for some of his crimes, he fled to America in 1867. He met many men of his character in the wandering tribes of gypsies in this country, and in two years he had organized his gang of horse thieves. There were twenty-five members of the gang proper, but they had outside workers throughout the Eastern and Middle States and in Ohio. They owned farms in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York. For four years their depredations were carried on against the farmers and villagers with shrewdness that defied detection. The gang was divided into the "prospectors," the actual thieves, the "runners," and the "doers." A prospector was one who went into localities to find out where the best horses were kept, how they could best be got at, and what chance there was to get away with them. The prospector was generally a shrewd fellow, who played the part of a buyer of stock. His information was carried back to headquarters. The actual thieves were bold and quick-witted young men, who were expert in handling horses, and fearless as to consequences The runners stationed themselves near a point where the thieves wore to operate. and their business was to run the stolen horses to the nearest farm belonging to the gang by as many different routes as they could take. The doers were men whose duties consisted of altering the appearance of stolen horses as much as possible by clipping, dyeing, scarring, singeing and other operations after the horses reached the rendezvous. Wagons and harness were never stolen in farming districts.

There were other branches of the horse stealing business carried on by the Temple gang. The "gig-workers" formed an important part of the membership. The gig worker operated only in cities. He kept watch of physicians with valuable turnouts, and when a physician stopped in a favorable locality to visit a patient the gig-worker united the horse, jumped into the gig, and drove it away. This part of the business was more risky than any other, yet so expert were those who carried it on that during the seven years' existence of the gang only one of its gig-workers was arrested. His name was Pole, and he attempted to drive off a Dr. Pennybaker's horse and buggy in Wallace street, Philadelphia. The horse was a large black gelding, worth $1 000 As Pole turned from Wallace street into Eleventh a son of the doctor was walking up that street, and he recognized the horse. He knew his father never permitted any one but himself to drive the animal. The son began shouting. "Stop thief!" and ran after the buggy. A policeman caught the horse by the head, and took Pole into custody. He was sent to the penitentiary.

The "livery racket" was another branch of the business. Two young members of the gang played their game together. They operated in the larger towns. They dressed in the best taste, put up at the leading hotels, spent money freely, and apparantly, were well provided with baggage. They remained two or three days in a town, hiring a livery rig daily, returning it promptly, and paying the price asked for it without a question. Finally they hired the best team in the stable, and when suspicion began to be aroused by their somewhat longer absence than usual, they were miles away on the road to one of the farms. If too closely pressed they abandoned the property. No worker of the "livery racket" in the Temple gang was ever taken.

After the first year of the Temple gang's organization the leader retired from active operations. He occupied fine quarters in New York, where he laid the plans for thieving expeditions, and gave his orders to the members he chose for doing the work. He was nearly 60 years old when he came to America. For four years before he died he was an invalid. It was supposed that he was wealthy, but he left only a few hundred dollars. He had used considerable money in defending members of his gang, who, in 1873 began to be less successful in escaping arrest. Temple's money was expended in sending his body to England for burial.

The principle stock keeper, of the gang was an English half-breed gypsy named Jake Nole, He conducted the farm in Maryland. Some times there were as many as fifty stolen horses on this farm. Nole returned to England with a fortune in 1875. Pete Milestone was one of the most daring members of the gang. He was a full-blooded gypsy, and was born at the foot of a milestone in Leicestershire, England, while his tribe was on the road. Hence his name. It was said that when he was 40 years old he had four wives, all living. He met with a tragic death in 1874, near Bird-in-Hand, Pa. He had stolen a valuable running horse from a gentleman's stable near that place, but the alarm was given by a watch dog. Milestone mounted the horse and rode furiously away. The horse stumbled and fell, throwing its rider and breaking his neck.

The death of Milestone, the return of Nole to England, and the arrest and conviction of a number of the leading members of the gang in different parts of the country, weakened the gang. The death of its leader led to its disorganization. Its surviving and free members scattered over the country, and since 1876 there have been only a few cases of horse stealing in this region, and they have invariably met with speedy detection and conviction of the thieves. The bold operations of the past few weeks, however, show the work of organized experts. It is believed that Van Nortwick was a member of the old Temple gang, and that some master hand is directing the operations hereabout.

GHASTLY RELICS

OF WATERLOO—BONES OF A FRENCH GENERAL USED FOR A CROCKERY SET.

For the truth of the incident related below I have the best possible proof: George Shaw, a brave Englishman, when surrounded on the field of Waterloo by a number of the enemy, made a gallant struggle for existence, and made his way back to his comrads over the dead bodies of a dozen Frenchmen whom he had slain. As a reward for his bravery, Wellington sent for the soldier, and in the course of his conversation with him gave him permission to take home with him whatever relic he chose from the battlefield. Shaw's choice was the skeleton of a French general, killed in the action. The ghastly trophy was safely transported to England and hung in the soldier's closet at Hanley in Staffordshire, England, till he came to regard it as a nuisance and disposed of it to Samuel Bullock, a manufacturer of china. As bones form a large proportion of the Ingredients from which English china is made, it occurred to the manufacturer that the remains of the poor General would look much better made up into some handsome ornament than dangling from a peg in an obscure closet; and in accordance with this inspiration, the French General was ground down, and in due time, was metamorphosed into teacups and saucers; in which conditon he adorns to this day the museum at Hawkley, appropriately in scribed with the history of his transformation. It happend one day that Marshal Soult visited the museum, and his attention was attracted by the china, which has a bright pink tint, and is ornamented with flowers. But when his eye rested upon the label, which enabled him to regonize in the collection the remains of one of his former Generals, the Marshal was deeply shoocked; and, wrapping "his martial cloak around him," walked indigantly away He did not forget to inform Napoleon, then at St. Helna, of the indignity which had been offerd to the memory of their departed countrymen. "It is no indignity," quoath Napoleon; "what more plessing disposition can there be of one's bones after death than to be made up into cups to be constantly in use, and placed between the rosy lips of ladies? The thought is delightful!" This was an aspect of the case which had not occurred to the prosaic Marshal; but he was forced to content himself with it.

CABUL AND THE GALLOWS,

A dispatch from Cabul to the Standard says:—"In all forty nine Afghans have been hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy. It is reported that trouble is apprehended in the Ghuzin country, One of the Khans and his brother are inciting insurrection in Kohistan."

Singapore, November 19.—The British steamer Creamer Castle with a cargo of 1,400 tons of tea silks, spices and tin has been burned. The loss is about three quarters of a million of dollars which will fall on the New York underwriters.

—Martin Caphiln dashed into a Louisville house, where a funeral service was going on, and declared that he could whip any relative of the corpse. Peter O'Connell accepted the challenge, and was quickly killed with a knife.

—A Denver girl, for diversion, not only engaged herself to marry two men, but appointed the same day, hour and place for a secret wedding with each. The suitors were somewhat disconcerted by each other's presence, as well as by the girl's absence, but they finally came to an amicable understanding to despise her.

LITTLE COURTESIES.—The art of "living together" pleasuraby is greatly promoted by the habitual exchanges of the little courtesies of this life; they are never unimportant, never unacceptable, are always grateful to the feeling in every household. Shall brother and sisters be less careful of the feelings of one another than those of a stranger? And between husband and wife should there be a less gentleness of deportment, suavity of manner, and courtsey of expression, than is extended to outsiders, who have no special claims and may never be seen again? Shame upon any member of any family who neglects those affectionate atteusions and those suavitties of deportment towards the members of the household, and even to the lowest servant, which cannot fail to elevate the giver, and to draw from the teciever those willing and spontaneous reciprocities which make of family associations a little heaven below.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1 25
Wheat No 2 $1,20
Rye, 65c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Corn old. 50c.
Oats, 32c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Barley 40 to 60c.
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Eggs per doz., 20c.

Coal. Retail.		By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$4 90	$4 75
Stove,	$5 25	$5 00
Chestnut,	$4 75	$4 60
Pea,	$3 25	$3 15

HENRY BOOZER.
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles. Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

MARRIED.

On the 20 inst., in Penn twp by Rev. S Musser, Mr. Jonathan Lingle to Miss Susan Auman both of Gregg twp.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

A sure cure for dyspepsia or indigestion, weak stomach general debility, diseases of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach and for all cases requiring a tonic, Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to the proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. [For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.] For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24J14t

— Persons wishing a good article of Brandy, Whiskey, Gin or Wine for medicinal purposes, can be accommodated at the Centre Hall Drug Store All of the very best flavoring extracts for family use, such as Lemon, Vanilla, Sarsaparilla, Pine Apple Rose, Bitter Almond, &c. are kept in stock and offered for sale. Persons wishing anything usually kept in a well regulated Drug store, will please call on me, and you will find my stock full and complete. Night and Sunday customers are always waited upon with pleasure.

16oct3m J. D. MURRAY.

PUBLIC SALE!—There will be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of undersigned, one mile north-east of Woodward, on

Wednesday, December 17, 1879,

the following personal property, viz:

Five head horses, 8 colts, 1 three years old, 1 yearling and 1 sucking, six milch cows, some nearly fresh, 4 heifers with calf, 1 bull, 6 good breeding sows, 36 shoats, 17 head of young cattle, two-horse wagon, 2 bob sleds, 2 log sleds, sleigh, 2 broad-wheeled plantation wagons, good as new, platform spring wagon, excelsior reaper and mower, grain drill, keystone cultivator, Harpster corn planter, harrows cultivators, shovel plows, corn scraper, plows, land roller, fanning mill, good as new, clover huller, hay rake, hay fork with rope and pulley, 2 setts hay ladders, 3 spreads, threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, log chains, fifth chains, 3 grabs, 4 pair grubbers, sett yankee harness, plough gears, 7 flynets—3 fine, bridles, 1 sett single harness, 1 sett silver plated double harness, riding saddle, teamster saddle, collars, Hems, Halters, check lines, fifth lines, plow lines, single and double trees, 8 pair butt chains, 3 sett breast chains, 22 cow chains, 1 wheel barrow, buggy tongue, wood ladders, hay by the ton, 1,000 bushels of corn in the ear, 200 bushels of potatoes, 35 of 60 acres of wheat in the ground, barrels, tubs, meat vessels, Rakes, forks, and many other articles to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by

P. B. STOVER.
A. HARTER, Auct. nov. 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Farner, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned' all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANNON,
13nov 6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Miller, late of Harris township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

G. W. SPANGLER,
6nov 6t Adm'r, de bonis non.

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

GREAT
FALL
—OPENING—
AT
Wolf's Stand.

THE
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT
Exhibits an immense stock of
DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLR, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE
GROCERY
DEPARTMENT
Is filled with
Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO
HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail make money fast Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business Nothing like it for money making ever offered before Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

J NEWMAN JR.
KING CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.

As he is quitting the Clothing Trade to go into the Dry Goods Business. This is no sham. but a square and honest transaction.

☞CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre. Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Oct.. A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov being the 24th day of Novemb'r 1879, and to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 21 day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the 103 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

HARRY K. HICKS,
(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c.
☞Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.☜
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

J H. BAULAND'S
"BEE HIVE" STORE,
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA
HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS
—AT—
THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.
I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.
EVERYONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS
Go there and be convinced.
ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Having secured an immense stock of goods before the advance, I am able to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.
All my goods are marked in plain figures.
Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,
My motto is: "One Price--the very lowest--and no misrepresentation."
J. H. BAULAND.

New Grain House Completed!
At SPRING MILLS, PA,
J. D. LONG
Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of
GRAIN,
SEEDS
AND HIDES.
At the Hightest Market Prices
Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Coal at Low Prices
Also a complete assortment of
KIPS, CALFSKINS,
SOLE-LEATHER,
also ready made
HARNESS
BRILDES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c., at bottom prices.
13nov 6m

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Centre county, as an auctioneer. Several years successful experience enables him to render the utmost satisfaction in crying sales. GEO. KOCH.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!
EZRA KRUMBINE,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.
His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may13

For the coming
Fall and Winter
TRADE
WE ARE FULLY PREPARED.
Now is the Time!
Select Your Goods
FROM
RESH,
NEW STOCK.
GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS
MADE TO ORDER
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sole Leather,
Calf-Skins, Kips,
ETC., ETC.,
At Bottom Prices.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa.

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himsel that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage
20 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

D. H. Rhule.
AUCTIONEER.—Potters Mills Years of experience in other parts of the state enable him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction as an Auctioneer Vendues cried at reasonable charges. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited 23sep 4m

CANCER
INSTITUTE.
AURORA ILL.
Established in 1872 for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

Prepared Coke
—FOR—
FAMILY USE.
The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R Co. having completed their Coke Breaker and Screens, are now prepared to furnish all sizes of Coke for Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.
PRICE,
$3,00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds
DANIEL RHODES.
2oct 3m Gen. Supt

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
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TIMELY TOPICS.

Montenegro is a unique country in regard to its postal business. Until lately the mails were not sent to any of the cities or villages, but every citizen had to go for his letters to the capitol, Cettinje. There has now been established a postal department, and the mail is sent from Cettinje to four other cities. The mail carriers travel to these four cities on foot three times weekly.

Piece by piece have the relic-hunters carried away the marble slab that once was placed over the tomb of Gen. Dan Morgan in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, in Winchester, Va., until now nothing remains to mark the place of burial. But the hero of the Revolutionary battle of the Cowpens is not forgotten. It is proposed to erect a monument that shall be a fitting memorial of the worthy old wagoner.

Of the European nations Germany stands first as to fighting trim. She can put in the field at twenty-four hours' notice 1,200,000 men of the line, the reserve and the Landwehr. The grand total of the German army is 2,200,000 men, exclusive of 200,000 not reckoned on the field strength, but deducted as garrisons. The strength of the second Landwehr and Landsturm is generally exaggerated; but they are thoroughly efficient soldiers, the best in the army. France has a nominal strength of 3,500,000 men, but practically it must be reduced to 2,000,000, and even of this total a very large proportion is still in progress of organization. It is not believed that France could place in the first line more than 800,000 men.

Italian newspapers contain reports fo audacious outrages by bandits on the highways and railroads of that picturesque country. In one case a dozen fellows brought a train to a stop by hoisting a danger signal. They intended to rob the passengers, but a large force of soldiers happened to be on the train, and when the bandits saw them they started for cover. The military sent a volley after them, and some started in pursuit, but it was already growing dark, and no captures were effected. On the road from Senafro to Isernia twenty-seven unarmed travelers were robbed by thirteen brigands, and a lawyer who proved troublesome was badly wounded. Attempts were made to throw trains off the track, successful robberies are frequent, and the police are utterly inefficient and untrustworthy.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Post*, writing of the varied climate and temperatures of California, says that in the interior valleys he has found the thermometer as high as 114 degrees in the shade, and at least 125 degrees in the sun, yet the air was so pure and dry that he did not find it enervating nor even very inconvenient, as a lower temperature east of the Rocky mountains certainly would have been. He rode twenty-five miles on horseback in that sun of 125 degrees, observing, questioning, and making notes for his newspaper, and felt perfectly well through it all. A constant gentle breeze that is never wanting in summer kept him comparatively comfortable. The nights were cool and pleasant, as they always are in the hot interior valleys of California. The peculiar quality of California heat is illustrated by the fact that, however high the thermometer rises, sunstrokes are unknown.

Advice to a Young Man.

No, my son, the world does not owe you a living. The world does not need you, just yet; you need the world. If you can convince the world that you are necessary to its well being, its happiness, its pleasure, its moral existence, then the world will begin to claim you and make room for you in the body pews, with the softest cushions and the easiest foot stools. But don't fall into the common error of supposing that the world owes you a living. It doesn't owe you anything of the kind. The world isn't responsible for your being. It didn't send for you; it never asked you to come here; and in no sense is it obliged to support you, now that you are here. Your living is here; a good, comfortable living. Plenty to eat, plenty to wear, an abundance of good, healthful hard work, ripples of laughter, sprinkles of tears, hours of happiness and moments of heartache; days of labor and days of rest, duties to be performed and rewards to be won; it is all here, son—disappointments, struggles, success and honors, but the world doesn't owe you one of them; not one. You can't collect your living as you would a debt, by simply presenting your bill, or giving your lawyer the account to sue. You have to work for it, on, and work like a Trojan, too. When you hear a man say that the world owes him a living, and he is going to have it, make up your mind that he is just making himself a good excuse for stealing a living. The world doesn't owe anybody anything, son. It will give you anything you earn, and you just look all over the world and know that all the plunder you can gather is by honest work is yours, and no more. If you can't get any, why none of it is yours, and if you can reach out and carry away ten times as much as your neighbor, why that is all yours, and he has no right to wait and whine over his bad luck and want you to divide. And, my son, in all human probability, you will not want to divide. I hope you may, but it is very likely that you won't.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Terrible Time.

Mrs. McTimidy, as she approached the drug store, was astonished to hear loud voices.

The voices were those of men, apparently in angry dispute.

"What can it mean?" said Mrs. McTimidy, to herself, beginning to tremble.

The voices grew louder. Evidently the contention was violent.

What might not happen? There were fierce undistinguishable words.

There might be a murder!

Mrs. McTimidy peeped in at the window, still trembling in every limb.

There, indeed, stood half a dozen excited men, gesticulating in the most vehement manner. Some of them were even shaking their fists in the air.

Mrs. McTimidy quickly withdrew.

But her curiosity still burned

She ran for her big son. He must go instantly and see what was being done in the drug store. Something terrible was happening.

The big boy went promptly.

Presently he returned.

"What—what—what is it!" gasped Mrs. McTimidy.

"Oh, they're having a reg'lar monkey and-parrot time," replied the boy.

"And what—what are they saying?" cried Mrs. McTimidy.

"Why, they're arg'yin about how to spell 'peddler.' They've got two dictionaries, and the dictionaries both spells it different. Jimmy! but it's a row!"

And the boy ran back to see how it should end.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*

John Smybert.

The first painter in America of any decided ability whose name has come down to us was John Watson, who executed portraits in Philadelphia in 1715. He was a Scotchman. It is to another Scotchman, who married and identified himself with the rising fortunes of the colonies, that we are, perhaps, able to assign the first distinct and decided art impulse in the United States. We owe to Bishop Berkeley the most notable impulse which the dawning arts received in this country, when he induced John Smybert to leave London, in 1725, and settle in Boston, where he had the good fortune to marry a rich widow, and lived prosperous and contented until his death in 1751. Smybert was not a great painter. If he had remained in Europe, his position never would have been more than respectable, even at an age when the arts were at low ebb. But he is entitled to our gratitude for perpetuating for us the lineaments of many worthies of the period, and for the undoubted impetus his example gave to the artists who were about to come on the scene, and assert the right of the new world to exercise its energies in the encouragement of the fine arts. It is by a comparatively unimportant incident that the influence of Smybert on our early art is most vividly illustrated. He brought with him to America an excellent copy of a Vandyck executed by himself, and several of our artists, included, Allston, acknowledged that a sight of this copy affected them like an inspiration. The most important work of Symbert in this country is a group representing the family of Bishop Berkeley, now in the Art Gallery at New Haven. —*Harper's Magazine.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Tiger-skin muffs are a recent novelty.

The new greenish-blue is known as Juponais.

Walking dresses are short enough to show the shoes.

Fichus will be more worn this winter than ever before.

Fancy feathers are the leading feature in bonnet trimmings.

The hair is generally worn low, whether it is becoming or not.

Bits of tinsel, jet and many jet beads are added to feather ornaments.

New muffs to match costumes are in reticule shape, trimmed with lace or fringe.

Silk with jet beads interwoven in the fabric comes for combining with black satin and velvet.

Silk plush of the same shade as the dress makes a handsome trimming when applied in panels and as revers, collars and cuffs.

A new style of dress pocket is cut in square-cornered shape and attached to the edge of the basque, where it hangs like a bag.

Dress seams are now frequently curved to the arm-hole, after the fashion of a few years back. It is claimed that the long seam, reaching to the shoulder, makes the waist appear large.

A new idea in kid gloves is the Foster glove, fitting the hand as a shoe does the foot, laced with a cord between a double row of buttons, thus enabling a lady to wear the smallest possible size.

Silk-faced cloakings, with fur backs, have the upper side of silk in armure or matelasse designs, or else soft repped silk or Sicilienne, while the reverse is of soft, thick fleece, almost as warm as fur.

Frosted flowers are coming into fashion for evening dresses. An easy way of frosting those which have lost their freshness is to touch them lightly with white of egg and then scatter frosting powder, which is merely powdered glass, over them.

A comfortable manner of making a dressing gown for every-day wear is double-breasted, with a double row of buttons down the front, or one broad trimming—an exact fac simile of the newest shaped ulsters, cut to the figure, but a little wider in the skirt. The model from Paris was made in dark blue cloth flannel, and had an applique trimming of dark blue velvet tambour stitched in white.

A fashion which promises to be popular is that of wearing jackets of a material and color different from the dress. These jackets are made in the casaquin fashion, tight-fitting and with deep basques and square pockets. In thin cloth or cassimere, of some very dark color, they are very becoming, showing off the figure to great advantage; but those of embroidered cashmere, brocaded silk or fancy velvet are more dressy and effective.

Word comes from Paris that the polonaise, which has been discarded for a time, is again taken into favor under a new name—"habit redingote." An example mentioned was of dark embossed blue velvet, worn over a satin petticoat to match, trimmed in front with two deep plaitings, large pockets at the sides, edged with silk and chenille fringe; the polonaise almost as long as the skirt at the back and draped very gracefully; in front it is only closed to the knees, where it opens with a large satin and velvet bow. Another polonaise was of striped purple velvet, and it opened over a satin skirt embroidered in chevrons of gold, orange and copper-colored silks; a large collar and deep cuffs of satin similarly worked.

Overworked Women.

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly more wrong than the idea that a woman fulfills her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfill her duty, but she most signally fails in it, and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken-down, overworked wife and mother—a woman who is tired all her life through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplished by order, system, and moderate work, without the necessity of wearing, heart-breaking toil—toil that is never ended without making life a treadmill of labor, then, for the sake of humanity, let the work go.

Better to live in the midst of disorder than that order should be purchased at so high a price—the cost of health, strength and happiness, and all that makes existence endurable. The woman who spends her life in unnecessary labor is by this very labor unfitted for the highest duties of home. She should be the haven of rest to which both husband and children turn for peace and refreshment. She should be the careful intelligent adviser and guide of the one the tender confidant and helpmate o the other. How is it possible for woman exhausted in body, as a natura consequence in mind also, to perform these offices? No, it is not possible. The constant strain is too great. Nature gives way beneath it. She loses health and spirit and hopefulness, and more than all, her youth—the last thing that a woman should allow to slip from her or no matter how old she is in years she should be young in heart and feeling, for the youth of age is sometimes more attractive than youth itself

To the overworked woman this green old age is out of the question; old age comes on her, sere and yellow, before its time. Her disposition is ruined, her temper soured, her very nature is changed, by the burden which, too heavy to carry, is dragged along as long as wearied feet and tired hand, can do their part. Even her affections are blunted, and she becomes merely a machine—a woman without the time to be womanly, a mother without the time to train and guide her children as only a mother can, a wife without the time to sympathize with and cheer her husband, a woman so overworked during the day that when night comes her sole thought and intense longing is for the rest and sleep that very probably will not come; and, even if it should, that she is too tired to enjoy. Better by far let everything go unfinished, to live as best as she can, than to entail on herself and family the curse of overwork.—*Sanitary Magazine.*

Paper Barrels.

It is claimed that the new paper flour barrels are not only cheaper but more tight and durable, as well as lighter, than those of ordinary construction, By an improved method of manufacture, these barrels are composed of straw, paper pulp, which is run into a mold made into the shape of one-half of a barrel cut vertically. The pulp is subjected to a powerful hydraulic pressure, and, when reduced to the required thickness, the ends of the halves are cut off; the pieces are then placed in a steam drier, the sides are trimmed evenly and the substance thoroughly dried. It comes from the drier ready for making up into barrels. There are three heavy wooden hoops and two hoops fastened together, and, into grooves cut in the staves, the paper halves, which have an average thickness of three-sixteenths of an inch, are slid. The ends of the barrel are made of paper of a similar thickness, constructed on the same principle as the sides. The barrels are manufactured entirely by machinery, and the halves are cut so true that two pieces of the same size will readily fit together.

Smallest Tea-Set in the World.

Mr. W. H. Riland, who now keeps a store in the city of Reading, Pa., was wounded in one of the battles of the last war. It took him a long while to get well from his wound, and he passed the tedious hours sitting up in bed and whittling on peach kernels with a small penknife. He concluded one day to make a tea-set out of the kernels. He whittled out one of the tiniest, cutest set of dishes in the world—a tea-pot, cups, saucers, sugar-bowl, and everything, even to knives and forks. He has the set still, and though he has been offered as high as $50 for it, says that he will never sell it for any price.

The Immensity of Texas.

Ireland is about the size of Maine. France is more than twice as largeas England, Wales and Scotland together. Texas is thirty-five times as large as Massachusetts, or as large as Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined. The entire population of the United States could be provided for in the State of Texas, allowing each man, woman and child four acres of land.—*Boston Transcript.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Farm and Garden Notes.

Many a farmer, by too sparingly seeding his new meadows, has had to cede his farm.

Corn loses one-fifth by drying and wheat one-fourteenth. When is the best time to sell?

Attend to the cellars by cleaning and whitewashing them thoroughly before the winter supplies are put in.

Geraniums that are dug up from the flower bed can be hung up in the cellar on a nail, and start out green in the spring.

Vases that are to remain outside all winter, especially deep ones, should have the soil removed from them, as the action of the frost will swell and crack them.

Plant plenty of hardy bulbs—hyacinths, crocuses, tulips, narcissus, etc., and they will reward you next spring with their fragrance and bright colors.

Potatoes should be dug when the ground is dry. They are never saleable at the price they are worth when there is dirt adhering to them. They cannot be thrown out on the surface of the ground to dry without greatly injuring their eating qualities.

Chrysanthemums can be flowered in a cold pit. On the approach of cold weather, remove them to the pit, where they will bloom early until next winter. They bear considerable frost without injury.

A slow milker makes a cow impatient which causes her to hold up her milk The "strippings" are the richest part, and if a cow is milked quietly, as well as quickly, there will be more, as well as richer milk.

It is usual to let the pigs glean the potato fields. But now that Paris green is generally used, the tops should be gathered and burned before the pigs are turned in. Long acquaintance with this deadly poison should not lead to carelessness with it. Neither is it safe to throw the tops into the yards where the pigs are kept.

A cave dug in the side of a hill or pit in a sand-bank affords an excellent place for storing potatoes. If piled on top of the ground and covered with straw and earth, care should be taken to expose them to the light. A dark cellar is to be preferred to a light one for keeping potatoes.

An exchange says: We have kept many a hundred bushel of apples simply by picking them carefully in the fall and burying them in shallow pits in the open ground, covering over with straw, and four or six inches of earth over that, in about the same manner as we preserve turnips from the frost through the winter.

Manure applied broadcast to meadows early in autumn, or later if it has not been done sooner, increases the luxuriance of the growth before winter, and gives the grass an early and luxuriant start in spring. Manure which was too coarse or fibrous early in the season, has rotted enough, if piled in heaps, to spread well.

The damage which is frequently done to manure by exposure to the hot sun may be avoided by keeping it in compact, flattened heaps, and watering now and then, if need be, with a few barrels of water. Cut all weeds out of the pastures, lest they may be cropped by cows or horses and the seeds brought home to go upon the fields again in manure.

Roots that Make Golden Butter.

The harvesting of the carrot crop can be facilitated by running a plow on one side of the rows, when the roots are easily removed by hand. The tops are then cut off and surface moisture from the roots dried by exposure to the sun a day or two, when they may be stored in a cellar, out of doors or in pits, like turnips and potatoes. Carrots having a greater tendency to decay than many roots should never be stored in great bulk but placed in small heaps only and kept at as low a temperature as possible above the freezing point. On the approach of warm weather they incline to sprout if left in bulk; hence when it is desired to preserve them longer the crown ought to be cut off and the roots spread in a cool, dry place.

Horses thrive on carrots given in judicious quantity with other feed; they are also excellent for working cattle and produce in milch cows an increased flow of milk with rich yellow cream. Experienced dairymen claim that carrots, especially the orange varieties, impart a flavor to milk similar to that from green pasture, and the butter from the cows fed on them acquire the color of summer butter. Sheep and swine greedily devour carrots of all kinds and soon fatten if plentifully supplied with them in connection with other feed. Favorite varieties for cattle and horses are the long orange and large white Belgian, the orange sorts being preferred for milch cows on account of reasons already specified.—*New York World.*

Household Hints.

To clean zinc, rub on fresh lard with a cloth and wipe dry.

Paint should be varnished, because it is then more easily cleaned.

Fresh fish should be fried in the grease obtained by frying sweet salt pork.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

The yolk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

To make macaroni tender put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

A bushel of hard-wood ashes suspended in a sack in a cistern of one hundred barrels capacity will purify offensive water with entire satisfaction.

Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mold. Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them, wipe in a dry towel.

A solution of nitrate or chloride of cobalt, or chloride of copper, mixed with a little gum or sugar, makes a good invisible ink. Warming changes it to a brown color, and the writing can be read like any other.

To Treat Scratches in Horses.

Scratches is a disease which affects the heels of horses, and is often called greece in the heels, or mun fever. It is a disease of the skin, caused originally by wet or filth, and the absorption of diseased matter in time produces a diseased condition of the blood which renders a cure very difficult. If it is not very serious it may be successfully treated by frequent washing with warm water and soap, after which apply the following: Melt together two ounces of beeswax, two ounces of resin, eight ounces of fresh lard; add to this four ounces of turpentine, and stir until nearly cold; then stir in one ounce of finely powdered acetate of copper, and mix well until cold. The heels should be bandaged to preserve them from irritating matter, mud, sand or filth. If the disease is unusually virulent, medicine should be given. This may be a free saline laxative, as twelve to sixteen ounces of salts, and the usual antiseptic hydro-sulphite of soda, in small doses, repeated daily until the disease is overcome. If purging occurs, reduce the quantity to half ounce doses.—*Chautauqua Farmer.*

"Woven Air."

The Decca muslins of India are among the most wonderful evidences of the hand-skill of the strange people of the mysterious east. These fabrics, which are spun and woven entirely by hand, and are the product of obscure and curious processes, unknown and unattainable by the western nations, like the fabrication of Damascus steel and the making of camel's hair shawls, are marvels of ingenuity and skill, and they illustrate the poetry of cotton; the most delicate of the fabrics is known by the name of "woven air." It can only be made in the early morning and in the evenings, when the air is full of moisture and the dew is on the grass. The processes by which it is woven are kept secret, and the people who do the work are compelled first to pass through a long course of training and initiation. Their delicate wares are of such ethereal texture as to be almost invisible, and yet are so enduring that they will bear washing and wear in a wonderful manner. This precious stuff is monopolized for the use of the ladies of the Oriental harems, and is said to be worth hundreds of dollars per yard.

Tickling induces laughter, except tickling in the throat, which causes coughing — at once removed by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

The Wonders of Colorado.

At a meeting of the San Francisco academy of sciences, Major Powell, of the United States geological survey, was called upon for some remarks on his recent explorations and travels through the canyons of Colorado.

The lower third of Colorado, the major said, lies but a little above the level of the sea, while the upper two-thirds has an elevation of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet. Out of this basin or plateau rise snow-clad mountains to an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet. Hardly any rain falls upon this upper basin of mountains. But in winter immense drifts of snow cover these eternal rocks. When in summer this snow commences to melt, ten thousand cascades and little streams are formed. They plunge down the rocky mountain-sides, cut their courses through the immense plateaus, and gradually run as swift rivers through the silent region. They cut deep channels through the rocks, so that the beds of these rivers are variously from 500 to 7,000 feet below the general surface of the plateaus. For 200 miles the Green and Grand rivers run in a channel cut to the depth of a mile. The whole upper two-thirds of Colorado is cut up by gorges and canyons, so that the country is almost impassable. There are no evidences that these canyons are formed by upheavals of huge masses of rocks, but they are all caused by the slow but perpetual action of the mountain streams. If 150 mountains like Mt. Washington were plucked up by the root, they would not fill the grand canyon of the Colorado river. The fall of this river is very great, and differs from 25 to 200 feet per mile; it is therefore not navigable. Moreover, for 1,000 miles along the Colorado river there is no place where a town or farm could be located, for the river is entirely unapproachable for that whole distance. These canyons have carried away vast areas of sediment. The whole region has become one of naked rocks. Geological studies can here be made with certainty; every stratum can be measured. Nature lies before us like an open book. The amount of material carried away by this river is as large as a rock 600 feet in depth covering the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, or large as California and Nevada. This vast amount of rock the storms of ages have hurled off.

The rivers of Colorado are older than the valleys and mountains. Gradually, as the mountains rose, the rivers cut their way through them. The stratification of these rocks is never sweeping, but always vertically broken, rising or falling abruptly from 100 to 20,000 feet. These strata are always horizontal, and sometimes there are found zones of rocks twenty miles in width broken into irregular fragments. The Colorado river carries about as much water as the Ohio at Louisville. Where the rock is soft, it forms a broad, wide river; but when it passes through basalt its channel is narrowed down to sixty or seventy feet, and through it this vast volume of water plunges and rushes in a mad, wild and irresistible stream, that would carry anything before it. Sometimes, when a storm arises and heavy showers fall, this mile-deep channel of the river is filled in an incredibly short time to a height of hundreds of feet, and the torrents sweeps through it at a most terrific rate. There are, however, no vertical falls of any magnitude in Colorado.

Most interesting to the explorers are the thousands of ancient ruins found throughout the whole region. These habitations are built of stone, and often reach a height of seven stories. At the heads of the streams forming the Colorado are the most ancient of the ruins, while further down in the deep cliffs and canyons they apparently belong to a later period. It seems that the people were driven from the beautiful valleys above to seek protection on these high cliffs, which were better adapted for defence.

Stop Scowling.

Don't scowl, it spoils faces. Before you know it your forehead will resemble a small railroad map. There is a grand trunk line now from your cowlick to the edge of your nose, intersected by parallel lines running east and west, with curves arching your eyebrows, and oh, how much older you look for it.

Scowling is a habit that steals upon us unawares. We frown when the light is too strong, and when it is too weak, We tie our eyebrows into a knot when we are thinking, and knit them more tightly when we cannot think. There is no denying there are plenty of things to scowl about. The baby in the cradle frowns when something fails to suit. "Constitutional scowl," we say. The little toddler who has sugar on his bread and butter tells his trouble in the same way when you leave the sugar off. "Cross," we say about the children, and "worried to death" about the old folks, and as for ourselves, we can't help it. But we must. Its reflext influence makes others unhappy; for face answereth unto face in life as well as in water. It belies our religion. We should possess our souls in such peace that it will reflect itself in placid countenances.

If your forehead is ridged with wrinkles before forty, what will it be at seventy? There is one consoling thought about these marks of time and trouble —the death angel always erases them. Even the extremely aged, in death often wear a smooth and peaceful brow, thus leaving our last memories of them calm and tranquil. But our business is with life. Scowling is a kind of silent scolding. For pity's sake, let us take a sad iron, or glad iron, or smoothing tool of some sort, and straighten these creases out of our faces before they become indelibly engraven upon our visage.

Old-Fashioned Garments.

My first recollection of fashion is that old men, especially those of the better classes, wore short "breeches," as they were called, with knee buckles and long stockings, closely fitting the legs. Young men and old men not governed by fashion wore pantaloons or breeches, with legs descending to the ankles. In a short while pantaloons supplanted breeches, except in rare cases of old or eccentric men. Pantaloons, made at first to fit the limbs, soon began to be cut according to the arbitrary dictates of fashion. At one time the legs were of enormous size—large enough for mail bags—and at another they were made of elastic stuff and fitted to the limbs as closely as the skin. Boots underwent changes quite as striking as did pantaloons. When I was a boy old men wore fair-top boots. They were long enough to reach the knee, with a broad belt of smooth leather, of its natural color, around the top, and the remainder pollshed with blacking. They were pressed down and rumpled about the legs, so as to expose to view a considerable portion of the stocking between the upper edge of the boot and the knee-buckle. The dandies wore boots of a different style. Their legs were stiff, reaching rather more than half-way to the knee, cut at the top and in front in the form of a heart, with a black silk tassel suspended from the lowest point of the indentation. They were called "Surrow boots;" why, I know not, nor am I sure that my spelling of them is correct.—*Recollections of Rev. Dr. Jeter.*

A Countess' Strange Suicide.

Moscow society is considerably exercised by the suicide of one of its brightest ornaments, the young and lovely Countess Vera Koscheleff, who a short time ago suddenly disappeared from her palace in the old Russian capital, only two days after her solemn betrothal to Count Heimann, which had been celebrated with festive rejoicings on an unusually magnificent scale. No one could imagine whither she had gone until her steward received a letter from her, written at her chateau in the Crimea, wherein she informed him that "she was going to bathe in the river running through her estate, and should not return alive from her bath." She also described the exact spot near which her body would be found in the water. Search was of course made with all possible promptitude, and it resulted in the discovery of the beautiful young countess' corpse sewn up in a large straw sack and sunk in the river. The seams were found to be in the interior of the sack, proving that Vera Koscheleff had deliberately sewn herself up in the sack on the river bank and then cast herself into the stream. In another letter, addressed to one of her uncles, and received by him some time after her death, she gave as her reason for enclosing herself in a sack previously to drowning herself, her extreme fear of crawfish and water beetles.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* wants to see railroad travel superseded by canal transportation, because "canal boats never run off the track, and well trained mules rarely explode."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Richard Schell, well known in New York financial and social circles, died the other day, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Schell was an ex-member of Congress, and during the last presidential campaign was a prominent Greenbacker.

A number of lottery dealers in New York have been arrested for sending lottery circulars through the mails contrary to law.

Secretary Sherman has succeeded in buying in New York ten million dollars' worth of six per cent. United States bonds for the government at his own price—106.

Returns from every county in Pennsylvania give the total vote for State treasurer as follows: Butler, Rep., 280,153; Barr, Dem., 221,715; Sutton, Greenback, 27,207; Richardson, Prohibition, 3,219.

In October 16,097 emigrants arrived at the port of New York, an increase of 8,282 over October, 1878. From January 1 to November 1, 1879, 111,300 emigrants have arrived, an increase of 40,900 over the first ten months of 1878. Of the arrivals in October 4,576 were Germans, 3,244 English, 2,204 Irish, 677 Scotch, 411 Welsh and 1,448 Scandinavian.

Ten thousand dollars will be given in premiums at the second annual International dairy fair which will be opened in the American Institute building, New York, on Monday, December 8. The entries last year were 2,000. This year they are expected to be over 3,000. There will be at least 300 specimens of celebrated herds of cattle now in America exhibited. In the displays of butter and cheese, the manufacturing process of to-day will be exhibited side by side with that of a century ago. For this purpose a log cabin will be built, around which will be a yard with a small herd of Jersey cattle. An obelisk of cheese seventy-five feet high will be exhibited by one dealer; it will consist of 1,000 cheeses. St. Louis, Cleveland and many other like cities will secure a reduction of railroad fares for their citizens.

Mrs. Mattie Potts, who recently walked from Philadelphia to New Orleans and return, attempted to kill herself at Philadelphia by placing her head upon the railroad track, but was observed in time and her purpose frustrated. Letters were found upon her addressed to several newspapers, stating that poverty and failure to find employment led to the act.

The President has commuted the sentence of Isaac Jacobson from death by hanging to imprisonment for eighteen years. The change in the punishment was made on the recommendation of Judges McKenna and Butler and District-Attorney Valentine, as they believed Jacobson no more guilty than the other sailors who, with Jacobson, fatally assaulted Brooks, mate of the Sea King, and when the vessel arrived at Philadelphia were tried for murder. Jacobson was sentenced to be hung and the other members from six to ten years.

Courtney and Hanlan, the oarsmen, with their representatives, met in Rochester, and after a discussion which lasted several hours articles of agreement were signed to row a race on the Potomac river at Washington, on December 9, for a purse of $6,000.

Charles Drews and Franklin Stichler were hanged at Lebanon, Pa., for the murder of Joseph Raber at Indiantown Gap on the 7th of December last. The men hanged are two of the six tried and convicted of the murder of old Raber, upon whose life they had taken out heavy insurance policies. Zechman, one of the six, was acquitted on his second trial. Wise, who confessed first, has never been sentenced. Hummel and Brandt have their cases before the supreme court, and Drews and Stichler are the only ones yet brought to the scaffold. Religious services were conducted in their cell by seven clergymen of the United Brethren and German Reformed churches. At ten minutes to eleven o'clock the condemned men were led to the gallows, which they ascended firmly. Drews, an old man of sixty years, appeared totally indifferent to everything, but young Stichler clasped his hands, upturned his pallid face to the rain and moaned and muttered seemingly heartfelt prayers. The religious services upon the scaffold occupied almost twenty minutes. First there was a prayer in German, then there was a reading of the Scriptures, then the hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood;" then there was a prayer in English, followed by a prayer upon bended knees in German, and then the singing of a German hymn, and then another prayer in English, and then the blessing. During all this Drews cast down his eyes and seemed to take no interest in the proceedings, but Stichler was ever praying fervently. The men made no remarks except to bid everybody "Good-by." When the trap was first sprung, through a mistake in not removing the prop, it did not fall. The mutterings of the men could be heard through their white caps. At ten minutes past eleven o'clock, however, the platform parted and the noose did its work. Both men died only after great struggling.

On the same day that Drews and Stichler were hanged in Pennsylvania Myron A. Buell suffered a similar fate at Cooperstown, N. Y., for the murder of Catherine Richards, the daughter of a farmer in Plainfield, Otsego county, with whom Buell lived. He assaulted the girl, strangled her with a rope and left her in the stable of a fractious bull after turning the animal loose, thus creating the impression at first that the bull had killed her. The condemned man left a confession of his guilt in the hands of his counsel. Buell's father, mother, sisters and friends left him about ten o'clock. The scene for the survivors was a heartbreaking one. The condemned man then spent the rest of his time in his cell in prayer and receiving the communion. The death warrant was read in the jail, and the final prayers were also made there. Buell appeared very calm. At a quarter to eleven the prisoner, clergyman and officers entered the jail yard and the condemned man took his place on the gallows. His arms were tied, his feet strapped, the black cap was put on, the sheriff pulled the cord, and he was launched into eternity.

A terrible fire, resulting in the death of five persons, and serious injuries to two others, took place in a New York tenement house a few days ago. The flames were discovered at about three o'clock in the morning, when all the unfortunate inmates of the crowded tenement were fast asleep. Almost as soon as the engines arrived John Butzek, who lived on the top floor, appeared at the window, clad in his night clothes, and screamed loudly for help. He held up his child and called out that the stairways were impossible to pass down because of smoke. Then, frantic with fear, he put down the child and sprang into the air from the open window, out of which the smoke was then pouring. He fell to the street, forty feet below, and was taken up a corpse. When the flames were fully under control, less than forty minutes after the arrival of the engines, the firemen entered and removed the dead bodies they found there. On the upper floor, in a little room in the front, the body of Mrs. Butzek was found She was crouched over the corpses of her two children, as though the last efforts of the expiring woman had been dictated by maternal love. One little boy, her son Frank, aged seven, had his arm around her neck and his face pressed close to her bosom, while her younger son, aged three, had buried his face in the folds of his mother's dress and died there. On the floo below the body of Mary Gounder, a widow aged seventy, was found. She had tried to make her way through the smoke of the stairway, but had fallen helpless, and died almost on the threshold of an escape. Her daughter, Mary Burbeschel, a widow, having dropped her two children from a window into the arms of a fireman, jumped to the ground herself, breaking her leg. Patrick Lynch, a fireman, was severely burned while trying to save life. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

The building in New York occupied by the *Churchman*, a religious newspaper, and other business firms, was burned out a few days ago, and damage done to the extent of about $90,000. The janitor's wife was fatally injured by leaping to the ground from the top story.

U. S. Heyman & Co., manufacturers of artificial flowers on Broadway, New York, failed with liabilities amounting to $160,000.

A Buffalo dispatch says that the schooner C. G. Breed has foundered in Lake Erie. The crew, consisting of the captain and seven men, are supposed to have been lost, with the exception of Frank Davis, who was picked up by the propeller Milwaukee, after being nearly thirteen hours in the water.

The shore end of the new French ocean cable has been successfully landed from the steamer Faraday at North Eastham, on the Massachusetts coast. From North Eastham the land lines of the American Union Telegraph Company will afford shore transmission to all points in the United States and Canada. The Ponyer-Quertier Cable Company is composed of French and American stockholders, the former holding the balance of power, and has a paid up capital of about $8,000,000, soon to be increased by the additional amount of $2,000,000. The cable extends from Brest, France, to St. Pierre, Miquelon, and from St. Pierre to North Eastham.

Western and Southern States.

In Lancaster county, N. C., Mrs. James Adams cut the throats of her five children, set fire to her own clothing and was burned to death.

Stettauer Brothers, of Chicago, who failed recently, have furnished a statement showing their liabilities to be $1,519,861 and their assets $974,929.

One whole family and a number of other persons were killed by a terrific cyclone which passed through the northern portion of Crawford county, Ark. The storm was about one and three-quarter miles in width, and leveled houses, lumber, barns, fences and everything that came in its path.

Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Kitty, United States navy, died the other day at his residence in Baltimore, Md., aged seventy-three years.

Edward C. Palmer, late president of the Louisiana Savings Bank, was arrested at New Orleans upon two indictments, one charging him with the embezzlement in June last of $47,437 belonging to the bank, the other charging him with publishing false reports and wilfully concealing facts as to the bank's condition. He was imprisoned in default of $40,000 bail.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have just closed a series of revival meetings in Cleveland, Ohio.

The annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, held in Chicago and presided over by General W. T. Sherman, was made the occasion for tendering a reception, devoid of political significance, to General Grant. A procession several miles in length was reviewed by General Grant, and the buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated. After the review Grant was formally welcomed by the mayor, and he briefly responded. In the evening a reception was given to General Grant in Haverly's theater.

The distribution of the estate of W. S. O'Brien, of San Francisco, amounting to $9,000,000, which was to have taken place last August, by a decision of the probate court has been indefinitely postponed, as the estate is defendant in four of the suits brought by John H. Burke against J. C. Burke and others involving $38,944,000.

Governor Croswell, of Michigan, has appointed Fernando C. Beaman as United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler. Mr. Beaman is a native of Vermont, and was in Congress from 1861 to 1871.

Julius Toettel was hanged at Sherman, Texas, for the murder of Joseph A. Brenner, a saloon keeper of Dennison, with whom he had quarreled about the payment of a debt.

A few days ago a young woman named Anna Hoft went to the house where Charles Scheuer lived, in Newport, Ky., and on his hesitating to answer the question, "Do you intend to marry me?" she shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. She says that Scheuer had wronged her under a promise of marriage.

Jordan Sheats, a colored man, was hanged at Danielsville, Ga., for the murder of John Ledbetter, a white man who interfered in a quarrel between Sheats and his employer.

The "Regulators" in northeastern Kentucky have issued a proclamation fashioned after the Declaration of Independence. It recites that, in view of the reign of assassination, robbery and rapine which has lasted in that region four years, they have had to band together to protect the lives and property of honest and honorable people. They deny that they are a mob, but assert that they are an organized and disciplined set of men, who "mean business." They say that good citizens have nothing to fear, and they warn all barn burners and murderers to leave the country, and threaten them with lynch law where the State law fails of its duty.

A dispatch from Petersburg, Va., says that the drought which has prevailed to an alarming degree in that part of the State the last three months is causing great anxiety. In some of the adjoining counties people are obliged to travel for miles in vehicles in search of water for family use.

At Marietta, Ohio, Mrs. Emily Smalley, widow of a soldier, was shot through the heart by her son, ten years old. She had drawn a pension of $1,500; had deposited $1,000 in bank and kept $500. For fear of being robbed she bought a revolver, which she laid on the table on arriving home. Her little boy picked it up, and while handling it one chamber was discharged with the above result.

From Washington.

A Washington dispatch says the effect of the passage of the arrears of pensions act will be brought forcibly to the notice of Congress this winter by an application for $2,000,000 additional for the additional annual appropriation for the payment of pensions. It seems that the act developed an overwhelmingly surprising number of hitherto unheard-of pensioners. Last year's appropriation, amounting to $29,169,000, was about $2,000,000 short. This deficiency must be met. Commissioner Bentley's estimate for next year will be $32,404,000.

The annual report of Acting Commissioner Armstrong, of the general land office, shows that during the last fiscal year 9,333,353 acres of public lands were disposed of. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 5,269,111 acres; timber culture entries, 2,766,574 acres; cash entries, 622,574 acres, including 165,996 acres entered under the desert land law; grants to railroads, 278,334 acres; swamp lands patented to States, 75,388 acres; other grants to States, 186,392 acres. There was a falling off of about 773,000 acres in cash sales, State selections, script locations and lands patented for railroad grants, but the increase in the area taken up by settlers under the homestead and timber culture laws was sufficient to make the aggregate disposals for the year greater by 647,204 acres than the total for the previous year. The increase in homestead entries was $41,766 acres and in timber culture entries 896,139 acres. The total receipts during the year from all sources were $1,883,113.56. Nearly 2,000,000 undelivered patents remain on file in the land office and cover 150,000,000 acres. The report says that notwithstanding efforts to prevent the destruction of timber on the public lands, the depredations are still very extensive in almost every timber region of the United States, and the annual loss to the government is about $500,000.

Speaking of the campaign so vigorously begun by the postoffice department against lottery companies, a Washington dispatch says: "Evidence has been accumulating in the postoffice department going to show that the whole lottery system in the United States is a swindle. For more than a year the law officer of the department has been conducting an investigation into the methods of the various lottery companies, and the evidence obtained is deemed sufficient to warrant proceeding to extremities against the so-called respectable lottery establishments." The Postmaster-General has ordered the postmasters at New York, Louisville and New Orleans to return registered letters and to refuse the payment of money orders addressed to certain lottery dealers and concerns.

A Washington dispatch says the President's message this year will be shorter than usual and will contain few recommendations other than those comprised in the reports of the Cabinet officers.

The report of the Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, director of the mint, for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1879, gives the following facts: During the year the total deposits of gold and silver, including silver purchases, amounted to $71,179,654.65, of which $42,254,156.80 were gold and $28,925,497.85 were silver. The coinage during the year amounted to $68,312,592.50 and consisted of 2,759,421 pieces of gold, of the value of $40,986,912, and 27,228,850 pieces of silver of the value of $27,227,882.50, and 9,620,200 pieces of minor coins, of the nominal value of $97,798. The production of the precious metals in the United States in 1879 was considerably less than that of the preceding year because of the diminished yield of the mines of the Comstock lode. The total amount of gold coin in the country on the 30th of June last is estimated at $286,470,698, and of silver $112,050,985, the gain in the past six years being $151,490,698 in gold and $107,659,985 in silver.

The gross proceeds of the disposal of the public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were as follows: Cash sales, $894,840; fees, commissions, etc., $980,314.93; total, $1,875,154; total expenses, $1,046,776. The total number of acres of the public lands disposed of during the fiscal year was 8,881,398 acres. The total of the receipts for the sale of land, less the total of expenses for the administration of the land system, leaves as the total proceeds for the sale of 8,881,398 acres of land, $828,376, or about 9 3-10 cents per acre.

Colonel John Hay, the well-known writer and private secretary of President Lincoln, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State in place of Seward, who has retired.

Foreign News.

Pisagua, Peru, has been captured by the Chilian land and sea forces after a five hours' bombardment, during which the attacking party lost 500 men.

The Irish local government board has made a special report to the British government respecting the state of affairs in Ireland. The report says that the potato crop is everywhere deficient and inferior, and this, combined with the absence of peat fuel, owing to rain, is regarded as the leading causes of the distress which is expected to culminate during the winter and spring, and that pauperism is greatly increasing, especially in Ulster.

The German Emperor has written to the Czar that neither he nor his son would ever make war on Russia.

A desperate battle has been fought in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, between a band of Indians, numbering about two hundred, and a party of fifty men from Cariza, New Mexico. Thirty-two of the latter were killed, and eighteen escaped wounded. The Indians surprised the whites, and the fight that followed lasted all day. These Indians have killed more than two hundred persons within the last two months.

A cable dispatch announces the death at Damascus of Abd-el-Kader, the famous Arab sheikh, whose life history presents to a great extent the history of the French conquests in Algeria. He was born about 1807, and for many years fought hard against French supremacy in Algeria.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that there is a strong tendency on the part of the Turkish cabinet to enter into an actual alliance with Russia. The Grand Vizier and Osman Pasha, minister of war, especially advocate a close understanding with Russia. It is said that the Sultan has been gained over to their views.

The new insurrection in Cuba has caused great excitement in Spain, and a military force of 10,000 men is to be sent to the island.

Diphtheria has made great ravages in Russia, the disease in some districts having attained such frightful proportions that the percentage of deaths exceeds that of the births.

News comes from Peru, that an American, knowing in the geology of coal oil, has discovered more and better petroleum oil in that country than Pennsylvania or California can boast. Already, with boring tools in hand, he has more flowing wells than he can handle. He is making a fine quality of illuminating oil, and he has sent East for men, means and appliances.

How to Preserve the Hair.

Prof. Wilson, of England, is high authority on the hair. He condemns washing it, and advises instead, thorough brushing. This promotes circulation, removes scurf, and is, in all respects better than water.

Cutting the hair does not, as commonly thought, promote its growth. Most of the specifics recommended for baldness, are mere stimulants and are seldom or never permanently successful. Some of them give rise to congestion of the scalp. When a stimulant is desirable, ammonia is the best. It is safe.

For falling out of the hair, Dr. Wilson prescribes a lotion composed of water of ammonia, almond oil and chloroform, one part each, diluted with five parts alcohol, or spirits of rosemary, the whole made fragrant with a drachm of oil of lemon. Dab it on the skin, after thorough friction with the hair-brush. It may be used sparingly or abundantly, daily or otherwise.

For a cooling lotion, one made of two drachms of borax and glycerine to eight ounces of distilled water is effective, allaying dryness, subduing irritability, and removing scurf.

Both baldness and grayness depend on defective powers of the scalp skin and are to be treated alike. What is needed is moderate stimulation, without any irritation. The following is good. Rub into the bare places daily or even twice a day, a liniment of camphor, ammonia, chloroform and anconite, equal parts each. The fraction should be very gentle.

Warm the feet by the sunshine, or by holding them in the hands, or by scuffing them in slippers over a woolen carpet, but do not put them in hot water or over a register or stove.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The Nerves as a Source of Trial.

Instead of being a vehicle for agreeable sensations some people's nerves are a most distressing endowment. Such sufferers, it will usually be found, are dyspeptic, lack vitality and flesh. What they need is more vigor. There is a means of obtaining it, if they will but avail themselves of that means. It is Hostetter's Bitters, a tonic which experience has shown to be of the utmost service to the debilitated, nervous and dyspeptic. Digestion restored upon a permanent basis by the Bitters, ministers as it should to the wants of the system and its integral parts, of which the nerves are one of the most important, are properly nourished and invigorated. The various functions are thus more actively discharged, and obstacles to a return to health removed by increasing vitality. Instead of nervous prostration, new strength and vitality will be infused into the whole motive machinery.

"Solid as Granite."

It is a pleasing though not a surprising fact that the new business of the Ætna Life Insurance Company has been notably increasing during the past nine months, the advance, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, being especially gratifying. Commissioner Stedman, who has just completed the regular examination of the Company, as required by law, speaks of its condition with the utmost confidence and enthusiasm. The other day he remarked, in conversation concerning the Ætna Life, that its assets are as solid as granite.—*Hartford Post, Oct. 23, 1879.*

At every great world's exhibition for twelve years Mason & Hamlin Organs have been awarded the gold medal or other highest honor. This year at the Paris exposition they have been found worthy of the gold medal.

A neglected cough, cold or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. 25 cents.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

To be of permanent benefit a medicine must reach the source of the disease. The reason why Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is so successful in overcoming scrofulous, syphilitic and eruptive complaints, is that it entirely roots out those impurities which give rise to them. The cause of the evil being thus removed and the normal purity of the circulation restored, the skin resumes its original clearness and sores and pimples disappear. Sold by all druggists.

Judge for Yourself.

By sending thirty-five cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. Fox, P. O. Drawer 31, Fultonville, N. Y.

$1,425.50 Profits in 30 Days.

$10 in legitimate Stock Speculations in Wall St. pays immense profits. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. Heath & Co., Brokers, 1227 Broadway, N. Y.

The New York *Weekly Witness* which circulates 54,000 has received many hundreds of letters saying it is the best paper in the country. The subscription is $1.50, but it will be sent on trial till new year for ten cents, or a specimen copy will be sent gratis. Address John Dougall & Co., 7 Frankfort St., N. Y.

Prevent crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Heel Stiffeners. Can be applied at any time.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Young men go west. Learn telegraphy. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

Don't be without C. Gilbert's Starches.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, UTICA, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK			
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt	08½	@	09
Calves—State Milk	02½	@	08½
Sheep	03	@	05
Lambs	04	@	05½
Hogs—Live	04	@	04
Dressed	05	@	05½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 10	@	7 25
Western, good to fancy	5 70	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 43½	@	1 43¾
White State	1 37	@	1 40
Rye—State	89	@	90
Barley—Two-Rowed State	70	@	75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	59	@	59¼
Southern Yellow	46½	@	46¾
Oats—White State	47	@	47
Mixed Western	44	@	44½
Hay—Retail grades	65	@	80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	40	@	45
Hops—State, 1879	30	@	37
Pork—Mess	10 90	@	11 95
Lard—City Steam	07.30	@	07.30
Petroleum—Crude ....06 @07	Refined		07¾
Wool—State and Penn. XX	36	@	40
Butter—State Creamery	21	@	25
Diary	16	@	20
Western Creamery	18	@	26
Factory	12½	@	13
Eggs—State and Penn	22	@	23
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	6 75	@	7 00
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 37	@	1 38
Amber	1 09	@	1 09
Rye—State	85	@	85
Corn—State Yellow	51½	@	52
Oats—Mixed	40	@	40½
Butter—Creamery extra	35	@	38
Cheese—New York Factory	11	@	11
Petroleum—Crude ....05½ @05¾	Refined,		07¾
BUFFALO			
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	4 75	@	5 25
Wheat—Red Winter	1 00	@	1 00
Corn—New Western	40	@	40
Oats—State	36	@	36
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	75
BOSTON.			
Beef Cattle—Live weight	04½	@	04¾
Sheep	04½	@	05½
Hogs	04½	@	04½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 00	@	8 50
Corn—Mxed and Yellow	58	@	59
Oats—Extra White	42	@	45
Rye—State	80	@	82
Wool—Washed Combing & Delanie	40	@	42
Unwashed " "	31	@	32
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Cattle, live weight	07½	@	08¼
Sheep	04½	@	05
Lambs	03½	@	05
Hogs	04½	@	05

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